Second Series, No.5

Saturday, November 25, 1961
Agrahayana 4, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

Saturday, the 25th November, 1961/ 4th Agrahayana, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unemployed Civil Pilots

†

*248. { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more unemployed pilots have been employed in I.A.C. and Defence;

(b) if so, the number of those employed during 1961 upto the 1st October; and

(c) the number still left to be employed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha (*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 49].

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find that 28 pilots with current licences are still unemployed as on the 30th September 1961. May we know whether any steps have been taken since September for absorbing these pilots?

Shri Mohiuddin Yes, Sir, we have again requested the Indian Airlines as well as IAF to examine the possibilities of absorbing a few more in their services. We had also requested the Public Service Commission to relax the rules about age. They have agreed to do that. Those cases are also under consideration. I hope that a few will be absorbed through the Public Service Commission.

Shri Tangamani: Is the Government aware that the Government of Ceylon have got restrictions about pilots and other trained personnel going abroad for seeking employment. I should like to know whether Government have got any such proposal and also intend absorbing them in India as early as possible.

Shri Mohiuddin: We have not got any restrictions. If any pilot has got employment abroad, we have no objection to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The total number of unemployed pilots was seventy-four, whereas in the statement we find that seventeen were absorbed and twenty-eight were still unemployed. I would like to know what is the correct number of those who are actually unemployed today.

Shri Mohiuddin: This question was discussed on a previous occasion also and I had informed the House that in spite of letters written by the DGCA to those who had passed out of the Allahabad Training Centre to inform him as to what their present position is, only some have replied and most of them have not. The only correct basis on which we can proceed is the current licensees—whether they are unemployed or not. That is the only basis on which we have to find out the number.

As far as the other pilots who have not renewed their licences are concerned, I have already informed the House that we have given them the concession that if they want to renew the licence they will be allowed to do so without paying the necessary charges for flying.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any replies have been received from the IAF to the request made by the Ministry for the employment of civil pilots in the IAF?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already mentioned in the statement that ten were taken there; nine have reported. We have again requested Air Force.

Shri Vajpayee: Keeping in view that it is not possible to employ all the trained pilots, may I know whether Government have reconsidered their policy in regard to the training of new pilots?

Shri Mohiuddin: We are not taking any new batch for training this year.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It appears from the statement that seven out of ten pilots who were employed by the IAC in 1961, were already employed with flying clubs and with non-scheduled operators. May I know why this category of personnel who were already employed with flying clubs or non-scheduled operators were given preference or priority over unemployed pilots who were equally well-qualified?

Shri Mohiuddin: The IAC have got to employ the best candidates that appear before them. We cannot ask them to take any one other than the best. When posts fall vacant in the clubs the others will have a chance of employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indonesian Government wanted certain pilots and many of these pilots have made applications to them? If so, may I know whether some of these trained unemployed pilots will be sent to Indonesia?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of their having applied to Indonesia It is obvious from the question that if Indonesia wants pilots, of course, they will want experienced pilots.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that fresh batch of pilots are not going to be trained at the Civil Aviation Centre, Allahabad. May I know how many are undergoing training at the moment in the CATC?

Shri Mohiuddin: At the present moment about seventeen are undergoing training—as far as I remember. It may not be the exact number.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the hon. Minister please tell us, how long the majority of them have been kept unemployed?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have no figures of the duration of unemployment of each pilot. But as far most of these pilots are concerned, almost all had passed out from the CATC in 1959-60.

Shri Nath Pai: Have the Ministry maintained a list of those candidates who passed from this centre and supplied proper information to the IAC and IAF. It costs a lot of money to train a pilot. We want more specific information on this point.

Shri Mohiuddin: The CATC and the Directorate General have a list of all passed candidates. As I have already stated in my previous answer, the DGCA had written letters to them to enquire whether they were employed. If they have not replied, we cannot help it.

Cheating of Postal Deptt.

***249. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have traced the gang which had swindled the Postal Department of a sum of about Rs. 160,000 on various occasions since April, 1961;

(b) if so, the method of operations adopted by the gang; and

(c) the names of the main cities where such cheating cases have occurred?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) One Department official and 5 outsiders have been arrested in a case of fraud involving Rs. 94,100 during the period August 1960 to July 1961.

(b) Bogus advices of transfer of Savings Bank Accounts purporting to have been issued from Allahabad Head Office to other Head Post Offices in India were issued and amounts withdrawn at the other end.

(c) Calcutta G.P.O., Bara Bazar (Calcutta) Head Office, Patna, Gaya Head Office, Jabalpur Head Office, Varanasi Head Office and Aligarh Head Office.

Shri Ramkrishan Gupta: The hon. Minister stated that one department official was involved in this case. May I know what is the position in other places? Is it a fact that most of the departmental employees are members of this gang?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, that is not so. What has happened is that some officials were involved in it. One of them has been arrested. And some outsiders are also involved. They had a scheme by which they manage to manipulate this. That is how it happened. As I said, action is being taken.

Shri Supakar: May I know why this *modus operandi* is not kept top secret, so that less intelligent people may not get a cue and take resort to such things?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are taking steps to see that such things do not happen in the future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it shall have to be conveyed to the hon. Member!

Movement of Sugar

*250. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all restrictions on the movement of sugar from one State to another have been removed;

(b) if so, the present procedure adopted for the distribution of sugar; and

(c) the effect of the removal of restrictions on sale and price of sugar in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, from 28th September 1961.

(b) Sugar factories can now sell sugar released to them from time to time, to any buyer at market prices and despatch the same to any destination in India.

(c) Sugar is now more freely available and there has been some slight fall in prices also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that there has been some fall in the price of sugar. What is the actual percentage of reduction in the market price of sugar and how does it compare with the price before decontrol?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My hon. friend will be certainly interested in the prices prevailing in Kanpur. The price of sugar has come down by Rs. 1·28 nP per maund. At the time when these restrictions were removed the price was Rs. 40·04 nP and now it has come down to Rs. 38·76 nP. There have been reductions in the price in

Calcutta by 57 nP, in Bombay by Rs. 1·31 nP and in Madras by 88 nP.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government is contemplating to have a proper check or a reconsideration of their sugar prices, the cost of production, and whether a committee has been appointed to go into this question?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even now the view is expressed on behalf of the industry that the prices may come down further. We are watching the situation. I do not think any steps have to be taken by Government in the context of the situation now prevailing.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The hon. Minister has stated that the price of sugar has come down. But the fact is that in Orissa the price of sugar in the retail market is one rupee twelve annas to two rupees per seer after this decontrol. As such, how does he say that the prices have come down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It could not be like that. There may be some isolated pockets, but if in Orissa there is any such difficulty we are prepared to release any quantity of sugar. My hon. friend can nominate any person for this purpose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has said that the price of sugar in Calcutta has come down. The retail prices have not come down. I do not know whether he is mentioning the prices in the wholesale market, but the retail prices have not come down. And during the period of the largest demand, that is before the Puja, the prices of sugar went up and it was not available. May I know in what way things have improved as far as prices are concerned in Calcutta?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is the price per maund. Of course, between the wholesale and the retail prices there will be some time lag. Now the situation will become normal.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: With reference to the last question, the hon. Minister will be aware that during the time of festivals and Pujas, in places like Calcutta the prices have gone up fantastically in spite of the fact that supplies are available in the city, as we have been informed. May I know what steps are going to be taken to remedy this state of affairs?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The distribution is absolutely free. If in view of the high prices that are prevailing more and more persons will come forward to trade in sugar, if any person is prepared to come and trade in sugar, any quantity will be available to such persons. I would assure hon. Members from West Bengal who have raised this point that there is absolutely no difficulty for any quantity of sugar to be supplied. In fact, according to the industry the factories are "choking" with stocks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If my permission is required, then I should also be heard!

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Just now the hon. Minister has said that the prices have come down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has become usual with almost every Member to repeat first what the Minister has said. The Minister knows what he has stated. The hon. Member should put his question straightway.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What is the percentage by which the retail prices have come down in the Capital where all are residing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In Delhi no appreciable decrease has taken place: it is 8 nP or so. But prices had never gone up abnormally in Delhi. You can expect a substantial decline only in the centres where the prices had gone up abnormally.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it within the knowledge of the Government that prior to the removal of the restrictions, the movement of sugar on rail was placed in Priority List C and that

after decontrol it has been placed in Priority List E—which means no priority at all—resulting in the accumulation of huge stocks with sugar mills and increase in the retail prices in the market? As such I want to know if Government propose to take any steps to facilitate the speedy movement of sugar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are aware of the transport difficulties. I am happy that the hon. the Railway Minister is hearing that question!

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think any orders are pending for movement of sugar. There is no demand.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As a result of the removal of the restrictions on the movement of sugar, may I know whether the offtake has increased appreciably?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has increased to some extent, but it is too early to say to what extent it would increase.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that the millowners are of the view that there would be a further decline in the prices of sugar. I want to know whether the price of sugarcane will be retained—not only retained, but increased, and not reduced in any case.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This is a very strange question. While our factories are choking with sugar, there is an hon. Member who is asking that the price of sugarcane should be increased. If anybody claims that, then it is a sure destruction of the farmers.

Shri Supakar *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Supakar: I am one of those who have tabled the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: True. But I have not been able to accommodate all of them who have given notice. Sometimes it does happen.

दिल्ली में बिजली की सप्लाई का बन्द हो जाना

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२५१. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री दिल्ली में बिजली पहुचाने वाले प्रेषण स्तम्भ (ट्रांसे-मिशन पिल्लर्स) गिर जाने तथा उसके फल-स्वरूप १९६१ के आरम्भ में दिल्ली में बिजली की सप्लाई बन्द हो जाने के बारे में जांच के सम्बन्ध में ६ सितम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समिति ने कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो इतनी देरी का कारण क्या है; और

(ङ) कब तक रिपोर्ट मिल जाने की आशा है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ये प्रतियां ज्यूं ही पजाब सरकार से प्राप्त होंगी, संसद् के पुस्तकालय में रख दी जायेंगी ।

(ग) यह रिपोर्ट पंजाब सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस रिपोर्ट की कोई प्रतिलिपि नहीं मिली है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर फिलहाल कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करना चाहती है ?

श्री हाथी : नहीं मिली है, क्योंकि वह कमेटी पंजाब सरकार ने एपायंट की थी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या पंजाब सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि चूंकि राजधानी में यदि कोई गड़बड़ होती है, तो सारे देश पर उस का बुरा असर पड़ता है, इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि कम से कम भविष्य में ऐसी गड़बड़ न हो ?

श्री हाथी : जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयगी तब देखेंगे कि क्या बात हुई है ।

Heart Foundation

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*253. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Heart Foundation has since been established for conducting research in heart diseases;

(b) whether Government have associated themselves in any way with the venture;

(c) whether the Foundation has applied for any aid or grants; and

(d) if so, the response from Government?

(The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have not been approached.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of India have any proposal for such a Foundation and, if so, the nature of the proposal under consideration?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, we have not yet been approached. But if we are, we shall consider the question on its merits.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: My question was whether the Government of India themselves are considering any proposal to have such a Foundation, at government level.

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that heart cases are on the increase—have, in fact, already increased—and, if so, what steps are being taken by Government to have extensive research conducted with a view to checking such heart cases?

Shri Karmarkar: The broad research is being undertaken. But in order to avoid heart disease the obvious remedy is that people should worry much less about matters about which they should not worry at all, and they should take regular walks every day.

Siliguri Rail Mishap

*254. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 374 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the claims arising out of the Siliguri rail mishap have now been disposed of;

(b) if so, the number of claims received, their total value and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) whether the investigation into possibilities of sabotage has been completed and the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The claims arising out of this accident are yet under disposal by the *Ad hoc* claims Commissioner appointed for the purpose. 67 claims to the value of Rs. 2,37,428.25 nP. have been received by him and are under adjudication.

(c) The Government Inspector of Railways has already completed his enquiry and given his finding that the accident was due to sabotage. Police investigation is proceeding.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know, Sir, how long, it is expected it will

take to dispose of these claims, and whether these demands will be considered at the new higher claims rate or at the old claims rate?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the Claims Commissioner takes his own time. He is not under the control of the Railway Ministry. He has got to verify each claim.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the second part of the question?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: About the second part, Sir, they will be paid in accordance with the existing rules.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that the Government Inspector of Railways has completed his enquiry. Only two days ago I had been to the Library and I asked for a copy of the report. I was told that the report was not available. In view of the discussion that is going to come up before the House, may I know whether that report will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Government Inspector of Railways is an officer of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and it is for that Ministry to say whether it will do so or not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You have got the report now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the findings of the Railway Inspector will be subject to scrutiny by the police? The hon. Minister said that the police are still continuing their investigation. May I know whether the final report will be based on the findings of the police or the findings of the Railway Inspector?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No, no; police investigation means investigation about those persons unknown who are responsible for the removal of fish plates, bolts, etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Could I know if anybody has been apprehended?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not yet.

Upper Sileru Project

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*255. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 618 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Engineers of both the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have discussed and reported on the height of the weir relating to the Hydro-electric Project across Sileru at Guntavada;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have agreed to the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No; Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether there was any discussion by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power with the two Chief Ministers with regard to this project and also the height of the weir; if so, what was the decision reached?

Shri Hathi: There was a decision last month with regard to this project when both the Chief Ministers agreed that the matter might be referred to Shri Trivedi, Member of the Planning Commission, for final decision as to what should be the site. But ultimately it was thought proper that a team consisting of the officers of the Irrigation and Power Ministry and the Planning Commission should examine the estimates, the sites etc., and then we should take a final decision.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know when this team of engineers is expected to visit the States and to finalise its decision?

Shri Hathi: This team of officers

will perhaps visit the States next month.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I read in the papers that even the selection of the site has been left to a member of the Planning Commission, Shri Trivedi. May I know whether it is with regard to the height of the weir or with regard to the site or both?

Shri Hathi: As I said, both the Chief Ministers suggested that Shri Trivedi himself should decide with regard to the site etc., but it was thought that it would be proper if some officers of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Planning Commission should examine the question of height and whichever is economically a better site should be selected out of the two sites.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Is it also understood that the construction of the weir will not start until the site of the dam is selected and finally settled, or is it that the construction of the weir will be started independently of the selection of the site?

Shri Hathi: The construction of the weir could start independently. There would be no difficulty in that. But if a site in Andhra Pradesh is selected for the dam instead of in Orissa, well, it may be that the height of the weir might have to be adjusted accordingly. But the construction of the weir would be there in any case.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A year ago the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission had suggested to the Orissa Government that the project may be taken up and negotiations also could go on simultaneously with the Andhra Pradesh Government. But that was not agreed to by the Chief Minister of Orissa. Now, again, if the officials of the Ministry and the Planning Commission go and suggest it, will it be acceptable to the Chief Minister?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be hypothetical, whether it would be acceptable or not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he say whether it would be acceptable? That would depend upon the circumstances at that moment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Chief Minister of Orissa rejected the suggestion made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be difficult for the Minister here to anticipate what the reaction of the Chief Minister at that time would be.

Ghaggar Floods in Rajasthan

*256. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) what damage has been caused by Ghaggar floods in Rajasthan;

(b) whether this was an avoidable calamity; and

(c) what is Rajasthan Government's view-point in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):

(a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The damages caused by the Ghaggar floods during 1960-61 as reported by the State Government are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(1) Landed property, houses and huts	12·00
(2) Restoration of breaches on Railway tracks (This does not include losses to the Railway Revenue due to suspension of traffic for over a month)	3·00
(3) Destruction of Kharif crops	15·00
(4) Damages to roads	·50
(5) Damage to crops & houses during the winter floods	91·00
	121·50

(b) and (c). This was not an avoidable calamity. The Government of Rajasthan share this view.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that these Ghaggar floods are only of very recent origin and that during the last 40 years we never had such floods; if so, may I know what accounts for this phenomenon?

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member is perfectly correct in stating that we had no floods in Ghaggar for the last several years. The records show that from 1893 to 1958, for nearly 66 years, there were no floods in this river and it was considered to be a dead river. But now, since 1958, we are experiencing floods. The apparent reasons are—I am not in a position to go into the details at present—that because of the intensity of irrigation in the Punjab area where generally the water used to spread the land cannot absorb the water which is now spreading and which used to spread. Secondly, the water table in that area has also risen up and, therefore, the water overflows.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether when the irrigation projects not only for Punjab but also for Rajasthan were planned these obvious facts were taken into consideration, and whether the Government has any plan to see that these floods do not occur.

Shri Hathi: Of course, there are plans. These factors about soil etc. are being looked into. In view of the recent experience, both the governments of Punjab and Rajasthan are contemplating taking up some schemes. They have actually prepared some schemes for control of the floods.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what are those schemes for control of the floods, when they are going to be taken up and what will be the cost?

Shri Hathi: There are several schemes contemplated by the Punjab Government, and also by the Government of Rajasthan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All those cannot be gone into in this brief answer.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that there are still large tracts of dry land in Punjab; if so, whether there is a proposal to utilise this water for that area?

Shri Hathi: There is a scheme for diversion of these waters.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if there are any short-term proposals which could be put into effect immediately so that relief could be given to the flood-affected parts in this area?

Shri Hathi: Construction of diversion channels would be the short-term proposal, and that might give some relief.

उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति

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†२५७. { श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० चं० माझी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति ने सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि वह गोदामों के निर्माण के लिये अंश पूंजी सहायता (शेयर केपिटल सेबसिडीज़) तथा ऋण दे और प्रबन्ध व्यय में भी हिस्सा बटाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सिफारिश सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]।

Shri Subodh Hansda: It may be read in English also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Yes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 50].

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the statement it is said that all the recommenations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government. If that is so, may I know whether the expenditure that would be incurred on account of payment of subsidy and loan to these co-operative societies would be met from the State fund or from the Central fund?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Both from the Central and State funds.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which of the States have come forward with formulated schemes for loans and subsidy?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Committee was appointed only in November 1960 and the report was submitted somewhere about May this year. It has been processed recently. It was also discussed in the Ministers' Conference. It is too early to say whether any States have already formulated plans to take advantage of this facility afforded by the Centre.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस तरह के गोदाम कुछ विशेष राज्यों में ही बनाये जायेंगे या हर एक राज्य में, और इनमें राज्य सरकार कितना हिस्सा लेगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना हिस्सा लेगी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All States are interested in providing godowns both for the primary consumer societies as well as apex and other societies. The share capital assistance will be Rs. 2,500 for the primary consumers society and Rs. 50,000 for the apex society.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that credit will be provided by the Centre and the States. What will be the percentage that will be borne by the Centre and the States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Centre will give 75 per cent and the State will give 25 per cent, out of which 12½ per cent., will be loan and the other 12½ per cent. will be subsidy.

Shri Tangamani: The committee also considered the question of giving subsidy in cases where they are having rented godown. I would like to know whether subsidies are being advanced to the State Government instead of waiting for the construction of the accepted for wholesale societies.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The recommendation of the committee in respect of subsidies for construction of godowns and renting private houses has been accepted for wholesale societies.

National Cholera Eradication Scheme

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*258. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Cholera Eradication Scheme will be formulated and launched from the early part of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is not a fact that by far, the largest and most important endemic focus of cholera in India is Greater Calcutta;

(c) if so, what steps have already been taken there and what steps are proposed to be taken in the near future; and

(d) whether the West Bengal Government have suggested some measures about Calcutta and other endemic areas?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal have formulated and sanctioned a Scheme for the control of cholera and Calcutta Metropolitan area comprising Calcutta Corporation and

31 Municipalities during the Third Five Year Plan period.

The salient features of the scheme are given in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Government of West Bengal in June 1961 sanctioned a scheme for the control of cholera, smallpox and typhoid by inoculation and vaccination in Calcutta Metropolitan area comprising Calcutta Corporation and 31 Municipalities including the Chandernagar Corporation, and rural areas in between and bordering the municipal areas.

The staff for the Scheme will comprise a Headquarters Unit with an Epidemiological Section and Six Zonal Units, each Zonal Unit catering to the needs of about one million people on an average. The Headquarters Unit and the Epidemiological Section will be located at Calcutta. The Headquarters of the Zonal Units will be located at suitable places in the zones.

The services of the public health staff of the Corporation and Municipalities will also be utilised for the purposes of the scheme.

The expenditure involved on the scheme will be as follows:

	Rs.
(i) Non-recurring ..	61,100
(ii) Recurring (per annum) ..	14,10,000

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that only Calcutta and the adjoining areas have been taken into consideration, whereas my question was about the entire area of 24 Parganas, Howrah and Midnapur district. May I know whether any steps have been taken in those areas?

Shri Karmarkar: The normal steps are taken there; these are concentrated steps. In view of the fact that Calcutta is a metropolitan area requiring concentrated or better attention, this scheme has been undertaken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that WHO made a survey and pointed out that the other areas are also more endemic?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. There are lots of areas in Bengal which are endemic. But the main area is the extensive Gangetic Brahmaputra area near East Pakistan and many other adjoining areas. The problem cannot be seized all at once. Therefore, we are concentrating on Calcutta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is not a fact that for the reduction or elimination of cholera in Calcutta one of the most important schemes which should be taken up is the question of laying a new water main pipe for a distance of about 17 miles from the pumping station outside the city? May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the laying of this water main pipe is not progressing at all and is being held up, one of the reasons being that the Government of India have not yet given any sanction for the laying of that water pipe through the cantonment area of Bharrackpore?

Shri Karmarkar: As the question itself makes it very clear, it is a complicated question and I should like to have notice on this aspect of the water supply. There is no doubt that good water supply is a *sine qua non* for controlling cholera in that area. As my hon. friend knows, there are schemes and schemes which are being gone into.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the statement that there will be six zonal units under the scheme, may I know whether these zonal units will be spread out throughout the surrounding areas of Calcutta? May I also know whether there will be segregation centres for those who had an attack of cholera?

Shri Karmarkar: That happens when cholera is very serious. On a long

term basis we have vaccination, inoculation and the like, which is an elaborate preparation. As my hon. friend is aware, there is no emergency in Calcutta, needing segregation and the like.

Shri Narasimhan: Are Government aware that in certain areas where two or three States meet, such as the border of Mysore and Madras, cholera epidemic is very frequent because of want of inter-state co-ordination?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Teleprinter Factory

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*259. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Chandra Shankar:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the teleprinter factory at Madras has been completed;

(b) if not, when this will be completed;

(c) what was the Plan provision for the construction of the project; and

(d) how much has been spent so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Madras Government are acquiring land for the permanent buildings for the factory and the construction work will be taken up as soon as the land has been acquired. The factory is at present located in temporary premises.

(c) and (d). Total provision for the project was Rs. 150 lakhs out of which Rs. 50.2 lakhs has so far been sanctioned. No expenditure has been incurred on construction of buildings so far.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the factory is located in temporary buildings. May I know whether production has already started there?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have assembled about 70 of them. We hope to produce with more of idigenous content shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that the Madras Government have started acquiring lands for the construction of the factory. How long will the Government take to acquire these lands and when will the construction start?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Madras Government have told us that it will be completed shortly, because they themselves promised the land free of cost.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Government have any idea as to when manufacture, as distinct from assembling, of teleprinter will commence? By what time could fully indigenous teleprinters be manufactured?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, we are at present only assembling them. We hope to manufacture them with indigenous articles shortly, but how long it will take I am not able to say.

Shri Joachim Alva: Almost immediately, say, in the next two or three years the factory will go into production and produce a large number of teleprinters. So, why did the Ministry permit the import of so many teleprinters for one new line of news service when we have an indigenous news service, like the PTI, doing efficient service? Why did the Ministry not take note of this?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: This question ought to be addressed to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the value or percentage of the machinery which is yet to be imported for the use of this factory?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have imported almost all the machinery that

is required. We have insalled them in the temporary building which has been offered to us by the Government of Madras.

Shri M. R. Krishna: One of the considerations to locate this factory at Madras was the fact that the Madras Government had assured to give land for the factory. How is it that it has taken such a long time for acquiring the land?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The land that they gave was not suitable because foundations were hard to lay. So they promised to acquire some other land suitable for our purpose.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that the Madras Government has given a plot of land which belongs to the Government, namely, the Government Estate in Guindy?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is what I said. The land that they offered to us was examined and it was found that it would not be suitable for the building that we want to put up.

International Seed Year

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*260. { **Shri Barman:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri R. C. Majhi:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have celebrated 1961 as an International Seed Year;

(b) if so, how this celebration was observed; and

(c) what are the achievements of this celebration?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

Shri Barman: From the statement I find that though the target in the case of West Bengal was 200 it had subsequently been reduced to 100 only and that also was not fully utilised. What are the reasons for that?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The reason in most cases is non-availability of land. We have sometimes had to revise our position and resort to acquisition and so on. It takes time. I think it must have been with the consent of the West Bengal Goevrnment that the number was reduced.

Shri Barman: I find from the statement that the TCM supplied us with further equipment but all that equipment was utilised in installing three quality control stations in Punjab, Bihar and Andhra. Bengal being the most deficit State when is the question of Bengal going to be considered in regard to this vital matter of quality control laboratory?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think the previous question by my hon. friend supplies the answer. Because the seed farms there are not adequate we could not utilise this machinery in that State. But this is not the end of it. As we go on, probably there might be more centres.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the State Government have arranged seminars, exhibitions etc. to celebrate the International Seed Year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the elections are approaching the voice should rather be higher and not lower. Here also we want to hear him.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the State Government have arranged seminars, exhibitions etc. to celebrate this International Seed Year. May I know whether the cultivators and the farmers have been associated with these seminars?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All these programmes are meant for the farmers also. Unless they pay attention to it we can never say that our scheme has been successful. As has been stated in the statement, it has created more

awareness of the need and utility of better seeds. That has been the result of this propaganda and the campaign.

Murder of Railway Guard on Bombay-Poona Line

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*262. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Goray:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guard of the Railway Mail Service between Bombay and Poona was murdered on the night of 12th September, 1961;

(b) what was the total value of the articles stolen from the mail van; and

(c) what relief compensation has been paid to the family of the murdered Guard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 4000/- approximately.

(c) The question of payment of compensation to the family of the victim is under the consideration of Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. Meanwhile an interim relief of Rs. 100/- out of Welfare Fund has been granted by that officer to the widow of the deceased.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: This murder of RMS staff is fairly common.

In view of this fact may I know why no arrangements are made to provide armed protection to RMS staff who carry insured articles in trains and why they are allowed to travel alone in trains when their lives are in obvious danger?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That has to be examined by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion in Tundla three RMS guards were also murdered. I would like to know the number of years of service this particular RMS guard, Shri Panci Seshangoli has put in and whether any report was given to him when the train reached Rankovala before it reached Poona. When these facts were given to him, did he make any report to the person who delivered the bags to him?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The age of the mail van guard who was murdered was about 50 years. I am not aware of any information having been given to him, but we are aware of the fact that up to Lonavla he collected the bags. That was at about 3.12 in the morning. When the train arrived at Poona at 5.05 in the morning he was found dead in the compartment.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether anyone from the P&T Department spoke to him when the train reached Kirkee before reaching Poona?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At Kirkee some people came and tried to open the door. They could not do so. The train started from Kirkee and at Poona it was found that somebody had locked the door from inside and got off from the offside. As I said, the case is under investigation of the Police and they will be looking into all these facts.

Shri Tangamani: My point is that no bags could be delivered at Kirkee. It was reported in the papers also. If there was suspicion that there was some foul play inside leading to the murder or otherwise, why was the train not stopped immediately and an enquiry held because it might be that the assailants were inside at that time and it could have been detected? Why was the train allowed to take off when that particular compartment was locked from inside?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Presumably the fact was not brought to the notice of the Station Master or the Guard of the train.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly what he wants to enquire. When those people tried to open the door

and it was not possible they ought to have asked the Guard to stop the train or smell some mischief there.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are P&T employees. I do not know why they did not report it.

Dismissal of Railway Employees

*263. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether the cases of three employees and trade union workers of the South Eastern Railway whose services have been terminated under the amended safeguarding of National Security Rules have had their cases reviewed;

(b) whether 23 leading union workers including the General Secretary of the South-Eastern Railwaymen's Union have been removed from service;

(c) whether three branch Secretaries of the Unions have received show cause notices for removal from service; and

(d) whether Government, in view of the changed atmosphere, propose to re-examine these cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The services of none of the employees on the South Eastern Railway have so far been terminated under the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1954, as amended by the Railwaw Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Amendment Rules, 1960.

(b) Only 3 employees have been removed from service, which include the General Secretary of the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Action has not been taken against any person for his position in the railway trade union and as such the question of re-examination of these cases does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the answer to part (b) of the question, namely, that three persons including the General Secretary of the South Eastern Railwaymen's Union have been removed from service, would it not be construed that the answer to part (d) of the question is contradictory to that of part (b)?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. The position is this. With regard to part (b), these persons have been proceeded against the Discipline and Appeal Rules. All the procedure has been followed. Show-cause notice and all these things have been followed and they have been removed from service. With regard to part (a), perhaps there is a mistake. Two of them are Union office-bearers. The proceedings against them were started under the National Security Rules. They went to the High Court. Part (b) is quite clear. There the proceedings were under the DA Rules and they have been removed from service.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether all this action which has been taken of whatever type it may be has been taken in connection with the Central Government employees' strike of last year? If so, what are the charges against these people? Assurances were given to us that only in cases of sabotage and violence action would be taken and not in any other case?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. There are other cases in which they will come under the usual discipline rules, unauthorised absence, for instance, without proper leave. There have been certain charges against them. They have been examined and they have been removed under the rules, though the relevant period is during the strike period.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If unauthorised absence without leave is the synonym now given for paricipation in the

strike, may I know why only these two people have been selected for disciplinary action. Action should have been taken against at least 2 or 3 lakhs of people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he is arguing. I am afraid.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We were given to understand on the floor of the House that in no other cases except sabotage, action will be taken. Now the hon. Minister tells us that for unauthorised leave also action has been taken. May I know, in all the Railways in India, how many persons have been dismissed or their services terminated —not only in the South Eastern Railway, but in all the Railways also—in connection with unauthorised absence and in connection with sabotage, during the strike?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think this question arises.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I think separate notice will be required.

Shri Nath Pai: This question arises out of what the hon. Deputy Minister of Railways now said. If you will kindly give a little indulgence, we would like a little more clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the Minister will not be prepared to answer.

Shri Nath Pai: I quite see the predicament of the Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He may place a statement.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, in that case.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As to the total number of employees against whom action has been taken, I would require notice. I do not think anybody has been removed from service merely for unauthorised leave.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the only charge against the General Secretary of this particular union Mr. Satyam Kar was unauthorised absence—absence without leave. I want to know whether they have made an appeal to the Minister or whether it has been decided at the Railway Board level only?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that nobody will be discharged merely for unauthorised leave in connection with the strike last year by a section of the Government employees. As regards the appeal, I am told it is pending with the Railway Board.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the charge of unauthorised absence against the General Secretary of this union relates to a date prior to the strike and not during the strike, and if so, in view of what the hon. Minister has just now said, may we take it that the case is open to reexamation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question altogether in connection with the strike itself. That would be different.

Shri Nath Pai: Is not the Minister aware of cases where his employees, found not gult by courts have still been removed for absence without leave?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There will be cases like that, where they have not been convicted by the courts, but there was sufficient material with the Railways to take action against them, not for mere unauthorised leave, but on other counts, there, action has been taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether after the decision of the Government of India to restore recognition of the various unions and federations, the All India Railwaymen's Federation will be given an opportunity by the Railway Minister or by the Board to discuss these cases of dismissal or removal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No opportunity will be given formally to discuss cases arising out of the strike.

Gandak Project

*264. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the progress of the Gandak Project till the 31st October, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 52].

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गंडक बैराज प्रोजैक्ट के निर्माण की कोई एक निश्चित डेट बनी है कि नहीं ? किसानों को कब तक पानी दिया जायगा इसकी कोई टार्गेट डेट रक्खी है कि नहीं ?

श्री हाथी : गंडक बैराज प्रोजैक्ट का कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम ८ साल का था ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सेरकार के पास यह खबर आई है कि दोन कैनाल के पास के रहने वाले लोग जो कि घांगड़, और थारू हैं वह चाहते हैं कि बैराज की ऊंचाई एक दो फिट बढ़ जाय ताकि उनकी जमीनों की सिंचाई ठीक से हो सेके ?

श्री हाथी : ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं आई है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सेरकार इसेके लिये सोचेगी कि बैराज की हाइट एक, दो फिट बढ़ा दी जाय ताकि उन गरीबों का भी फायदा हो सके ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether due to a change in the course of this river Gandak, a large area in the Gorakhpur district was affected by the recent floods and a great ruin was caused there and if so, is the Government taking any action to take a bund at the place where this canal is starting?

Shri Hathi: That is with regard to another river perhaps which is not actually a part of this project. But, it is expected that because of this barrage and the embankment this area may be saved. I will have to require notice as to what that particular scheme is.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report that there has been some trouble regarding the agreement with Nepal on this problem because of change of complexion of the Government there?

Shri Hathi: I do not think so.

Bogie Derailment near Broach

\+

*268. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two passengers were killed and nine others injured when one third class bogie of 16-Up Saurashtra Mail derailed near Broach on the Western Railway on the 4th October, 1961;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into the matter; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Two persons were killed and 8 injured.

(b) to (d). The case has been enquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety and the cause of the accident is still under investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only requesting whether Question No. 284 about the Compensation to the family of the late Shri K. Rama Rao could be taken after this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be difficult for me. I am sorry. I will go according to the list.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the series of accidents in recent months, may I know whether the recommendations of the Railway Enquiry Committee of 1954 were effectively implemented?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question has been put. The answer may be given.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry. Yes.

Shri Narasimhan: Cannot Question No. 293 be taken?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said I will go according to the list.

Broad Gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet

*269. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the extending of the broad gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet on Southern Railway is finally decided for facilitating the iron ore traffic;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be started and completed;

(c) the total estimated cost of this line extension;

(d) if the reply to the part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal of this nature;

(e) if so, the reason for delaying the same; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore are not in favour of the proposal since it is detrimental to the development of the Mysore State West Coast Ports?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The scheme is under consideration.

(b) Preliminary investigation and Engineering Survey are in progress. Decision on the commencement of construction of this line will be taken after consideration of the survey report. It is too early to say when the work may be completed.

(c) About Rs. 630 lakhs.

(d) and (e). Do not arise, in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) of the question.

(f) No such advice has been received from the Government of Mysore.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether along with this line, the Hospet Kharwar line will be taken linking with Hubli?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is much too early to say anything at this stage.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Deputy Minister for Railways Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, during his tour in the south, has categorically stated that this line will be taken up during the Third Plan. Now, the Minister says that it is under consideration.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It will be surveyed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That was for election purposes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Ex-Food and Civil Supply Staff

*270. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after absorption of the Ex-Food and Civil Supply Staff in Railways they did not get the higher starting salary in spite of their long and past service to the Government;

(b) whether all other Central Ministries except the Railways have granted the higher starting salary to the Ex-Food and Civil Supply Staff absorbed under them;

(c) whether there is any uniform policy in this regard in all the Central Government Departments;

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take to have a uniform policy in respect of the ex-employees of the Food and Civil Supplies in Railways and treat them on par with other Railway employees;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has not as yet implemented the directions in respect of ex-Food and Civil Supply Staff in Railways issued by the Home Ministry *vide* No. F 16/16/56 CS (C) dated the 27th November, 1957; and

(f) if not, what action Government propose to take to implement the same by the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No general orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance but the pay of such employees re-appointed to Civil posts under various Ministries (excluding Railways) was fixed on merits of each case.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (b) above, the question of uniform policy does not arise. On re-appointment on Railways, parity of treatment with other Railways employees has been afforded to them.

(e) and (f). The orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs are permissive in nature and the Ministry of Railways have accordingly decided not to grant higher starting pay to the ex-staff of Civil Supplies and Food Department on Railways.

Shri Nath Pai: I am afraid the Ministry is trying to shield this discriminatory treatment, which runs counter to the practice of other Ministries, by pinning on the word 'permissive'. Is it not the case that equity demands that as the other Ministries have taken into consideration the past services and have adjusted the pay, the Railway Ministry should also do likewise?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only a suggestion for action.

Shri Nath Pai: No; I am asking whether that is not the practice of other Ministries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The information is known to the hon. Member; the facts have been admitted. The hon. Member wants that the Railway Ministry should also do like that. That is clearly a suggestion for action. So, what could I do?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Shipping

*252. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communiiations** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any response has since been received from the public and private sector shipping companies in connection with the emphasis laid by the Director General of Shipping to go ahead 'full steam' with their development plans and utilise the funds which had been allocated for development of shipping; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No detailed plans for expansion of tonnage have been received from any shipping company so far. However individual requests for purchase of second-hand ships or for construction of new ships are being received and are being considered on merits. Since April, 1961, three secondhand ships have been acquired and nine new cargo ships have been ordered on Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., Visakhapatnam, totalling 1,09,585 G.R.T.

Export of Locomotives and Coaches

*261. **Shri P. C. Borrooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 742 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) what success, if any, has since been achieved in the export of locomotives and passenger coaches; and

(b) what further efforts are being made in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no success so far.

(b) Efforts are being continued by submitting offers against foreign enquiries, as these are put out.

Rules regarding loading and unloading of wagons

*265. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied that there is no scope for improvement in the rules regarding loading and unloading of wagons with a view to accelerate their movement; and

(b) if so, what is regarded as the ideal average time for such loading and unloading?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). With a view to accelerating movement of wagons the free time for loading or unloading was reduced to 5 working hours with effect from 1-11-1956 and this is considered to be reasonable in the present circumstances.

स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों का कल्याण

*२६६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवदी :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेरकार ने सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में स्त्री-बच्चों के कल्याण के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई परिपत्र भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परिपत्र की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मुख्य बातें ये हैं :—

(१) प्रत्येक ग्राम सेवक के क्षेत्र में एक की दर से दस अच्छे महिला मण्डल खोलना।

(२) महिला मण्डल प्रशिक्षित सहकारी महिला कार्यकर्त्ताओं द्वारा चलाये जायें।

(३) महिला कार्यक्रम इन पर केन्द्रित किया जाय :—

(१) आहार-पोषण

(२) परिवार नियोजन

(३) सहायक काम-धंधे।

(४) घर की सजावट, सांस्कृतिक कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन।

(५) शिक्षा और नागरिकता सहित समाज शिक्षा।

(६) स्कूलों के बच्चों की भरती।

(४) विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों की विस्तृत रूपरेखा का स्थानीय महिला मण्डल द्वारा स्वयं तय किया जाना।

(५) महिलाओं और बच्चों पर कम से कम खर्च करने के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी व द्वितीय श्रेणी के खण्डों के स्कीमैटिक बजट में क्रमशः ४०,००० एंव २०,००० रुपयों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस राशि के साथ-साथ दूसरी मदों के लिये निर्धारित राशियों का प्रयोग भी जहां तक सम्भव हो सके इस कार्यक्रम के लिये किया जा सकता है।

Printergram Telegraph Service

*267. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schedule has been prepared for introducing printergram telegraph services throughout the country during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is to introduce this service in progressive stages in Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Patna, Allahabad and Cochin.

(c) Does not arise.

Operational Profit of Air-India International

*271. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Air-India International's operating profit for the year 1960-61;

(b) what is the present position and expected profit for the year 1961-62; and

(c) what are the advantages accruing from the partnership arrangements with BOAC and the QUANTAS and how the traffic is being divided?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Rs. 117.41 lakhs.

(b) Contrary to earlier anticipations, the financial results for the current year may show at best a break-even position or even a small operating loss.

(c) The main advantages to Air India and other partners accruing from the Tripartite Partnership arrangements are elimination of wasteful competition, increased effective selling by co-operative effort of the three partners in order to secure a larger share of the market and better and more effective distribution of the resources of each partner to provide a greater choice of services and routings to the travelling public.

Sugar Production in Individual Mills

*272. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Goray:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis 10 per cent cut is being applied in sugar production in each individual mill; and

(b) what arrangements have been made for the diversion of the surplus sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The cut of 10 per cent has been prescribed mainly having regard to the present stocks of sugar in the country and our requirements for internal consumption and exports.

(b) Surplus cane in an area, if any, may have to be converted into *gur* or *khandsari*.

अलीगढ़ में कालका मेल का रोका जाना

*२७३. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३ अक्तूबर को हावड़ा जाने वाली कालका मेल अलीगढ़ में रोकी गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे स्टेशन से कितनी दूरी पर इसको रोका गया था; और

(ग) यह वहां पर कितने समय तक रुकी रही ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) जी हां । अलीगढ़ जंक्शन के

बाहरी और निकट सिगनलों के बीच स्टेशन से लगभग ६३४ गज की दूरी पर गाड़ी १० मिनट के लिये रोकी गयी थी।

Cholera in Bihar

*274. **Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that Cholera and other epidemic diseases have broken out in the flood-ravaged areas of Bihar State and the health of the people of the flood-affected areas is in great jeopardy;

(b) whether the Government of India are considering it desirable to rush medicines and medical supplies to the affected areas and also give other assistance to the State Government in solution of the difficult problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Stray cases of diarrhoea and vomitting were reported from the flood-affected areas of the State. No disease in an epidemic form is reported to have broken out in those areas.

(b) and (c). No request has been received by the Central Government from the Government of Bihar for supply of medicines. One hundred short tons of skimmed milk powder received by the Government of India from the T.C.M. authorities have, however, been allocated to the Government of Bihar for supply to the vulnerable section among flood sufferers through Government agencies.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

*275. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) whether any fresh negotiations between U.S. Government authorities and the Government have been made for allotment of further quota of sugar to be exported to America;

(b) whether allotment of permanent quota is under consideration; and

(c) whether any deviation is suggested from the terms and conditions of previous agreements?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, the matter is under discussion with the U.S. Government.

(c) Quotas are allocated under the U.S. Sugar Act while sale transactions are canalised through normal trade channels. The question of a formal agreement with the U.S. Government does not arise.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Posts and Telegraphs Department

*276. **Shri Manay:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is not completed in the cadres of Inspectors of post offices, Inspectors of R.M.S. and Telegraph Masters in the P & T Department; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold special examinations to complete the reserved quota in these cadres as was done by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of Assistants and Stenographers of the Central Secretariat?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) So far as the cadres of Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. are concerned, the shortfall is negligible in the case of Scheduled Castes, but appreciable in the case of Scheduled Tribes. In respect of Telegraph Masters' cadre, in the two examinations held so far there has been appreciable shortfall in the number of successful Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. This was due largely to non-availability of any candidates to take the examinations in many of the Circles. The only candidate of the Scheduled Tribe who had appeared in the examination has been provided. It has, however, now been decided that promotions to the cadre of Telegraph Masters should be made on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness and the reservation orders would therefore, in future, not apply.

(b) No.

Price Policy for Foodgrains

*277. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Committee on Community Development, the policy-making body of the Community Development Ministry, has urged that a price policy for food-grains should be evolved and implemented early; and

(b) by what time the price policy is going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration. The Government is keeping a watch over food prices and will, whenever necessary, take appropriate measures to maintain prices at reasonable levels keeping in view the interests of both the producers and consumers.

Drugs

*278. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign and Indian companies supply the drug market with injectibles which do not possess the advertised potency and are sometimes virtually useless;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the report that a certain foreign company recently supplied to druggist shops Triple Antigen which was already date-expired; and

(c) what steps are being taken about such malpractices?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) No such information is available.

(c) The State Drugs Control Authorities are particularly vigilant about the quality of injectible products and their samples are frequently checked.

Rate of Electricity from Hirakud

*279. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the Orissa State Government regarding loss sustained by them due to fixation of comparatively cheaper rate of electricity supplied from Hirakud to the Aluminium company there;

(b) what is the rate and when it was fixed and the total amount of the power consumed by the company in the first year of its production and now, per annum; and

(c) whether the State Government was consulted before fixation of the rate and what was their opinion?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The rate was fixed at Rs. 120/- per kW year for power supplied up to 25,000 kW for the first ten years. This rate will be raised to Rs. 135/- per kW year after the initial ten years. The balance of 1,500 kW is being supplied at Rs. 135/- per kW year. These rates were fixed in 1957.

215.514 million kwh of power was purchased by the Company in the first year of its production and during 1960-61, the quantum of power purchased, was 220.401 mililon kwh.

(c) These rates were agreed to by the Government of Orissa in the agreement entered into by them with the Company.

Joint Regional Shipping and Airline Services in South East Asia

*280. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Association of South East Asia ended in the last week of October, 1961 at Kuala Lumpur after considering the economic feasibility of establishing joint regional shipping and airline services and feasibility of regional arrangements including the formation of an Association of South East Asia Shipping line and airline; and

(b) if so, how it is going to affect the Indian airlines and shipping lines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No information is available with Government.

Bridge at Dohrighat on National Highway No. 29

*281. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed bridge at Dohrighat on National Highway No. 29 has been abandoned;

(b) whether any amount had been spent on preliminary survey of the Dohrighat bridge;

(c) if so, the amount and the result of the preliminary survey; and

(d) whether the scheme of providing Pontoon bridge has also been abandoned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The construction of the proposed bridge at Dohrighat has been deferred to the Fourth Plan due to paucity of funds.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Trial borings were completed at the cost of about Rs. 5,000/- in July 1958. Further borings would be taken up at the locations of the piers at the time of the execution of the bridge work, but the results of the borings already taken will be taken into consideration.

(d) No, Sir. The scheme is provided in the 3rd five-year plan. An estimate amounting to Rs. 5.68 lakhs, received from the State Government, is under examination.

Tourism in Darjeeling

*282. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been allocated to improve tourism in Darjeeling, West Bengal;

(b) whether the Tourist Bureau is being taken over by State Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that housing accommodation and water and electricity is in short supply there;

(d) what steps are being taken both short and long term, to meet these and to develop tourism at a faster rate;

(e) whether there is a plan to build an elaborate tourist lodge to suit all pockets; and

(f) if so, what is the sum allotted for this and when the work will start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The amount allocated for Darjeeling in Third Five

Year Plan under the heading Tourism is Rs. 4·25 lakhs. This amount excludes expenditure on the tourist bureau already functioning at this place, expenditure on publicity and on two large cars costing about Rs. 60,000/- which the State Government propose to provide primarily for use by tourists.

(b) The question of transfer is under consideration.

(c) The shortage is felt during the peak tourist season.

(d) to (f). Steps are being taken by the Municipal authority with the help of the State Government to augment the supply of water and electricity. The State Government is building additional quarters for its officers and staff so that the accommodation occupied by them is released to the tourists and the local people. As part of the Third Five Year Plan for Tourism, a low income group rest house is being constructed by State Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs. The State Government are selecting a suitable site and expect the work to start during the current financial year.

Construction of Renigunta-Tirupati Line

***283. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to **Unstarred** Question No. 1260 on the 17th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal for construction of separate broad-gauge line **from** Renigunta to **Tirupati?**

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The proposal is not included in the Railway's programme for construction during the Third Five Year Plan.

Compensation to the Family of the Late Shri K. Rama Rao

***284. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 905 on the **24th** August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to pay compensation to the family members of the late Shri K. Rama Rao; and

(b) if so, the quantum of compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Taking all the circumstances of the case into account, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 12,000 has been sanctioned in favour of Shrimati Ramarao corresponding to the amounts which the Railways have sanctioned, on their own initiative, in cases of death due to train accidents. Steps are being taken to invest Rs. 10,000 out of this amount, in the Life Insurance Corporation, for securing her an annuity of about Rs. 50 per month for life—with a guaranteed minimum period of fifteen years; the balance of Rs. 2,000 is being paid to her in cash. The return of the forms sent to Shrimati Ramarao to fill in this connection, is awaited.

पैकेज प्रोग्राम

*२८५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री चन्द्र शंकर :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री रा० चं० माझी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सघन खाद्योत्पादन जो कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत हुआ था, उसे कार्यान्वित किये जाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे, उनकी कहां तक उपलब्धि हुई है ;

(ग) केन्द्र ने अब तक कौन से साधन उपलब्ध किये थे ; और

(घ) क्या सितम्बर में अधिकारियों का कोई सम्मेलन हुआ था और यदि हां, तो किस लिए तथा उसका क्या प्रभाव हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) से (घ) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दियागया है । *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3342/61.

Agricultural Colleges

*286. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to the mushroom growth of Agricultural Colleges in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this growth and to place the entire system of agricultural education in the country on a sound footing?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The question primarily involves the responsibility of State Governments and of affiliating Universities, which are autonomous. However, in an effort to improve the standards of education in colleges already set up, the minimum standards to which they should conform have been drawn up by an Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India and circulated to the State Governments and Universities. A proposal to set up an All India Accreditation Body for examining the standards of education in Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges and recommending steps for their improvement is also under consideration.

In order to develop agricultural education on sound lines, the Government of India also propose to afford financial assistance to State Governments under the Third Five Year Plan for the establishment of a few Agricultural Universities where teaching, research and extension will be fully integrated.

Geneva Sugar Conference

*287. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Goray:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegation participated in the Geneva Sugar Conference held in September last;

(b) if so, the nature of such participation;

(c) the important subjects discussed and the nature of decisions taken; and

(d) the extent to which Indian Delegation was able to secure advantageous points?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India participated in the Conference as a Member of the United Nations and as a Member of the International Sugar Agreement.

(c) and (d). The working of the International Sugar Agreement (1958) was reviewed and the quotas to be allocated thereunder for 1962 and 1963 to exporting countries, were considered. The Indian Delegation pressed for an increase in India's quota. The Conference, however, adjourned without coming to any decision and is reassembling in December, 1961.

Surplus Aircrafts with I.A.C.

*288. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1132 on the 1st September, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of surplus aircrafts still lying with Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether any surplus aircrafts have been sold to private non-scheduled operators, and if so, details thereof;

(c) from whom the two secondhand Viscounts have been purchased in part-exchange for 19 surplus Herons and Vikings; and

(d) whether any decision has since been taken for replacing Viscounts by bigger planes?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Apart from 12 Vikings and 7 Herons, which have been grounded and are for disposal, the Indian Airlines Corporation had estimated that there may be a few Dakotas that will be surplus. The deal concluded in May, 1961 with M/s Banwari Lal & Co. for the sale of their surplus Herons and Vikings together with their related spares, and for the purchase through them of two secondhand Viscounts, has not gone through yet. Owing to delay in acquiring additional Viscounts and resultant difficult fleet position, the Corporation are reviewing their earlier decision to dispose of their surplus Dakotas. No Dakota has recently been sold to any non-scheduled operator in India.

(d) No, Sir.

Murder of Pandit Misra in Howrah-Nagpur Train

*289. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 17th August, 1961 and state whether any progress has been made by now in the investigations carried in respect of the murder of Pandit Lakshminarayana Misra in the Howrah-Nagpur passerger train on 29th May, 1961, when he was travelling in first class compartment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The investigation is still in progress by C.I.D. (Crime Branch), Orissa.

Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters

*290. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 728 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to shift the D.V.C headquarters to Maithon in Bihar; and

(b) if so by what time the headquarters will be thus shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrig and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the participating Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Training Centre

*291. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1441 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of establishing a P.&T. Training Centre to cater to the needs of the Circles in Southern India has finally been decided;

(b) if so, the proposed location of such centre or centres;

(c) when the same are likely to be started; and

(d) the nature of training proposed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). Arrangements already exist for the training of the P. & T.

staff of the Circles in Southern India. It is, however, proposed to open a residential Training Centre at Trivandrum for certain cadres.

(c) As soon as the necessary alterations in the buildings have been completed and the required equipment obtained and installed.

(d) The Training Centre at Trivandrum will impart training to candidates recruited for appointment in the higher non-gazetted technical cadres and also to certain operative cadres.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles in India

*292. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken about the consolidation of taxes on motor vehicles in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The question of consolidation of the various levies on motor vehicles and their collection through a single agency has been under consideration for some time.

2. The matter was discussed at meetings of the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Transport Development Council. It was generally felt that the taxes on goods and passengers were not strictly taxes on vehicles and, therefore, their consolidation with the motor vehicles tax was not necessary. It was, however, agreed that there should be a single agency for collection of motor vehicle tax and the taxes on goods and passengers.

3. As for the octroi duties, it was agreed that it was necessary to abolish them in the interests of the development of road transport. As a first step in the implementation of this recommendation, the State Governments concerned have been requested to examine the manner in which local bodies can be compensated for the consequent loss of revenue and the legislative measures required for this purpose, in consultation with those interested in the problem of local finances.

Allocation for Railway Lines

*293. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Southern States for more allocation for new Railway lines and doubling;

(b) if so, the allocation finally made; and

(c) what are the different lines whose construction will be taken up during 1961-62 and 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Hassan-Mangalore, Salem-Bangalore and Manamadurai-Virudhunagar railway lines are included in the physical programme of the Railways in the Third Five Year Plan. The construction of the Hassan-Mangalore line will be phased taking into account when the Mangalore Port is likely to be brought into use. The construction of the other two will be taken up after the necessary surveys have been conducted.

Indian Merchant Navy

*294. **Dr. Samantsinhar:**. Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seamen's Union of India have requested the Government for manning India's Merchant Navy with the Indian crew;

(b) the total number of crew in the Indian Merchant Navy and the number of our nationals therein; and

(c) by what time the crew of the Indian Merchant Navy would be fully Indianised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9733 and 9256 (including both Officers and ratings) respectively as on 1st November, 1961.

(c) In view of the rapid expansion of the Indian Merchant Navy and the growing demand of experienced Chief Officers and Chief Engineers to man them it is considered that it will be necessary to retain the foreign officers for some time to come. As regards seamen, the crew may be fully Indianised after all the existing foreign nationals have ceased to seek employment through the Seamen's Employment Offices on being wasted out.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा

*२६५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली की तरह कलकत्ता, बम्बई व मद्रास में भी अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना चालू करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Mechanised Farm

*296. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 380 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the reaction of the Rajasthan State Government to the proposal for setting up a second mechanised farm has been received;

(b) by when it is proposed to commence the working of the farm;

(c) whether the foreign exchange component of necessary farming machinery has been finally assesssed and sanctioned; and

(d) the countries from which it is proposed to purchase the requisite machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). These details will be settled after the reaction of the State Government to the proposal is known.

Transport Facilities to move Iron Ore to Paradip Port

*297. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for the development of the transport facilities needed to move iron ore from the mining areas to the port of Paradip in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount provided for; and

(c) the schemes included for implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The provision of transport facilities by road or inland water transport is the concern of the State Government. It has been ascertained from the State Government that an amount of Rs. 1,42,00,000 has been provided in Third Five Year Plan to cover the following schemes:—

(i) Construction of an aerial ropeway from the Daitari Hill top to the foot of the hill;

(ii) Construction of boats and barges;

(iii) Extension and remodelling of the Taldanda canal; and

(iv) Construction of a dock yard at Cuttack, for the transportation of ore from the mines to the port.

New Railway Lines during Third Plan

*298. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for new Railway Lines in the Third Plan provides for construction of 200 miles of new lines required in connection with the development of the coal industry;

(b) whether this programme for construction of 200 miles of new lines has been finalised;

(c) whether Government have proposed to include the construction of new Railway Lines in Orissa in the Talcher Coal Mining area under this programme in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) which areas are proposed to be developed in the country under this 200-mile new Railway Line Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) The inclusion of a new railway line in Orissa, in Talcher coal mining area, is not under consideration.

(d) The proposals for the construction of new railway lines in connection with the development of coal industry during the Third Plan are still under consideration and are expected to be finalised shortly.

Price of Sugar in West Bengal

***299. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the high price of sugar prevailing in West Bengal just before Pujas;

(b) whether exporters are supposed to be making a profit of Rs. 6 lakhs only on September quota;

(c) whether it is a fact that in first six months of year large supplies were received from mills who wanted to disgorge stocks during crushing season;

(d) whether since June despatches to Calcutta have dropped not coming to even 20 per cent of State quota in September;

(e) whether Indian Sugar Mills Association have released part of their export quota to bring down prices; and

(f) the reasons for this?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The high price was due to inadequate stocks resulting from dislocation of supplies from mills on account of breaches in the railway line.

(b) Upto 27th September, 1961 there was control on ex-factory price of sugar in U.P. and Bihar which supply sugar to West Bengal. There is, therefore, no question of factories making any extra profit on the September quota.

(c) The supplies of sugar made by mills in U.P. and Bihar to West Bengal during the first six months of 1961 were regulated by a system of allotments. The question of mills wanting to disgorge stocks during the crushing season, therefore, does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Despatches of sugar to Calcutta were 84·9 per cent. of the allotments made to Calcutta during the period June to September.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The I.S.M.A. sold 3,000 tons in September before the reported rise in prices. The Association sold only 56 tons in October.

Concessional Freight Rates

***300. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently fixed concessional Railway freight rates on new items in order to encourage export of those items;

(b) if so, what are the items for which such concessional rates have been fixed during the past three months; and

(c) to what extent concession has on average been allowed on the different items particularly Tea?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing names of commodities intended for export, for which concessional rates have been allowed since 1-8-1961 and the quantum of concession allowed thereon, is laid on the Table of the House. No concession in railway freight rates on the movement of tea for export has been allowed. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 53.]

Buzzing of A.I.I. Plane by Pakistan Air Force Jet

*301. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sabre-Jet belonging to Pakistan Air Force buzzed Air India aircraft on a flight from Tashkent, U.S.S.R. to New Delhi, on or about the 8th October, 1961;

(b) if so, what action is taken in this matter;

(c) how many passengers were on board and of what Nationality;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sabre-Jet was of American supply to Pakistan; and

(e) whether any protest has been lodged with the American Government also?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up at the level of the Aeronautical authorities and a reply has since been received from the Director General of Civil Aviation, Pakistan, that necessary instructions have been issued to all concerned to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

(c) There were 30 passengers on board, comparising 14 Russions, 10 Indians, 3 Americans, 2 Mexicans and I Indonesian.

(d) It is a well-known fact that Sabre-Jets, as also more modern fighter aircraft, have been supplied to the Pakistan Air Force by the Government of the United States.

(e). No, Sir.

Train Accident at Kosgi

*302. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Bound Janata Express met with an accident at Kosgi Railway Station of Southern Railway in the night of the 9th November, 1961;

(b) if so, the reason of the accident; and

(c) the loss of life and property involved in the accident?.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Findings of Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety who enquired into the accident, are awaited.

(c) Three Railway Employees were killed. The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 1·5 lakhs.

Super Grid Power Supply in Southern States

*303. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the stage reached regarding the introduction of super

grid in the Southern States for power supply?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The report prepared on the preliminary net-work Analyser Studies, conducted in Bangalore, in February, 1961, in collaboration with the representatives of the States of Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, was discussed at the tenth meeting of the Power Development Committee of the Southern Zonal Council held at Ootacamund on the 10th November, 1961. The earlier decisions regarding the construction of inter-State links were reviewed in the light of the comments of the Chief Engineers of the States and it was decided to take up the following transmission lines for construction during the Third Plan period:

(i) *Between Madras and Mysore.*— 220 KV. Single Circuit line from Singarapet in Madras State to Bangalore.

(ii) *Between Kerala and Madras.*— 220 KV. Single Circuit line from Pamba in Kerala State to Madurai in Madras State.

(iii) *Between Madras and Andhra Pradesh.*—220 KV Single Circuit line from Singarapet in Madras State to Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh.

A Sub-Committee has been formed, comprising the Chief Engineers of the four States and an Officer of the Central Water and Power Commission for taking up further detailed studies.

Dairy Equipment

461. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to set up project for manufacture of dairy equipment and machinery within the country during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

Rural Water Supply in Mohindergarh District, Punjab

462. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number and names of the rural water supply schemes sanctioned and completed in the Mohindergarh District, Punjab, during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) The undermentioned eight rural water supply schemes were completed during the Second Five Year Plan in Mohindergarh District, Punjab:—

1. Water Supply Scheme for village Jhoju Kalan.
2. Water Supply Scheme for village Jhoju Khurd.
3. Water Supply Scheme for village Kheri Bura.
4. Water Supply Scheme for village Barda.
5. Water Supply Scheme for village Fatehgarh.
6. Water Supply Scheme for villages Bond Kalan, Bond Khurd and Rankauli.
7. Water Supply Scheme for village Misri.
8. Water Supply Scheme for villages Sanjawaras and Phogat.

Power Shortage in Delhi

463. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi is now faced with shortage of power;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration has sent any proposals in this respect to the Central Government;

(c) whether any of these proposals have been considered by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No new proposal has been received from the Delhi Administration in connection with the steps that should be taken to meet the shortage of power in Delhi since the formulation of 3rd Plan proposals. The following measures are, however, being taken to augment the capacity of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during the 3rd Five Year Plan period:

(i) 30,000 KW steam generating Power House is under construction. It is scheduled to be completed by September/October, 1963.

(ii) A 15 MW thermal set is proposed to be installed by September/October, 1963.

(iii) 20,000 KW of power from the Bhakra Nangal Project is expected to be received in June, 1962.

(iv) Two sets of 60 MW each are planned to be installed and commissioned by the end of 1965-66.

Import of Wheat and Rice

464. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice imported from the U.S.A. under P.L. 480 agreement during the last six months ending on the 30th September, 1961; and

(b) the total quantity of rice imported from countries other than U.S.A. during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 962,000 metric tons.

(b) About 159,000 metric tons.

Rural Electrification in Himachal Pradesh

465. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of kilowatts of electricity sanctioned for the villages in the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh which have been electrified during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): 675 kilowatts.

Passenger Amenities on Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Section

466. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1960-61 for providing amenities on Jullundur-Hoshiarpur section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the nature of amenities provided, station-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

पीपलसाना और रोशनपुर के बीच नया स्टेशन

४६७. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीपलसाना और रोशनपुर के बीच एक हाल्ट स्टेशन की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है और यह बन भी गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कब से गाड़ियां रुकने लगेंगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) और (ख). पीपलसाना और रोशनपुर स्टेशनों के बीच का हाल्ट स्टेशन २२-११-६१ से यात्री-यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

Telegrams Service

468. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1342 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of telegrams transmitted from Calcutta to Delhi and from Delhi to Calcutta during each of the months of July, August, September and October, 1961; and

(b) the number of telegrams sent by post on these two circuits during these months?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) During the months of July, August, September and October, 1961, 40701, 39660, 39959 and 32404 telegrams respectively were transmitted from Calcutta to Delhi and similarly 36355, 37248, 38749 and 36550 telegrams respectively were transmitted from Delhi to Calcutta.

(b) During the months of July, August, September and October, 1961, 11045, 6158, 8191 and 15545 telegrams respectively were posted from Calcutta to Delhi and 7139, 2690, 3053 and 8915 telegrams respectively were posted from Delhi to Calcutta.

Railway Lines constructed after 1947

469. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1038 on the 6th March, 1961 and state the names of new Railway lines constructed after 1947 and length and expenditure involved on them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Railway statistics are not maintained Statewise, but Railway-wise. Special efforts have, however, been made to collect the information which is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Delhi Zoo

470. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing;

(a) the number of new births to the inmates of Delhi Zoo so far; and

(b) whether the local climatic conditions have had the same effect on the new borns as on their parents from various countries?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The up-to-date number of births and hatches in captivity among the inmates of the Delhi Zoo are as under:—

Mammals	350
Birds.	137

(b) It has been observed that the off-springs developed under the local climatic conditions are better than their parents.

Flying Clubs

471. { Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: / Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1241 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether final selection of places where 15 new flying clubs will be opened during the Third Five Year Plan has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregular Purchase of Stores by Calcutta Port Commissioners

472. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 922 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Commissioners have taken final decision regarding the punishment to be awarded to officers responsible for irregular purchase of stores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Port Commissioners have awarded punishments to four out of five employees involved in the case. One officer has been removed from service, another reverted to a lower grade post, the third compulsorily retired and the fourth reverted to a lower post and retired. The case against the fifth officer is still under consideration.

Power Generation in Punjab

473. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1403 on the 7th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to generate power from river Chenab has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Fish

474. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of Fish exported from India during 1960-61; and

(b) areas where Government propose to set up canning factory?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The total quantity of fish and fishery products exported from India during 1960-61 amounted to 19,914 tons.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal for setting up a fish canning factory in the public sector. The Government is keen for private industry to set up such factories.

Transportation of Cars at Kolaghat

475. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether any arrangement has been made for the transportation of Cars by train at Kolaghat (S.E. Railway) over the Rupnarayan River on Highway No. 6 like Sone River Railway bridge at Dehri-on-Sone?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir.

Formation of Central Health Cadre

476. { Shri N. M. Deb: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 8th August, 1961 and state when the Health Service Cadre will be set up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Central Health Service Cadre is expected to be set up before the end of the current financial year.

P.Os. in Private Buildings

477. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Parbhani District of Maharashtra functioning in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the number of post office buildings constructed during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) One.

(b) No post office building was constructed in Parbhani District during 1960-61.

P. & T. Buildings in Maharashtra

478. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for Maharashtra State during Second Five Year Plan for the construction and extension of P.&T. buildings; and

(b) the number and names of buildings constructed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Rs. 2,42,25,000.

(b) Number of buildings constructed/extended. 37

Names of buildings are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 56].

P.&T. Offices in Maharashtra

470. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Post and Telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

(i) Post offices.	1,256
(ii) Telegraph Offices.	110

(b) (i) on opening of post offices. Rs. 9·80 lakhs

(ii) on opening of Telegraph Offices. Rs. 16·75 lakhs (approximately).

Development of Sakri Gali Ghat

480. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned during the Third Five Year Plan for the development of Sakri Gali Ghat on Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of times when Ferry Ghats on Sakri Gali and Manihari were changed during 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(c) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil. There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Year	Sakrigali No. of times	Manihari No. of times
1958 .	3	17
1959 .	2	6
1960 .	3	5

(c) Year	Sakrigali (in lakhs of Rupees)	Manihari (in lakhs of Rupees)
1958 . .	2·07	8·55
1959 . .	1·27	6·00
1960 . .	1·05	5·18
TOTAL . .	4·39	19·73

Monthly and Quarterly Tickets for Local Travel

481. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many single fares are charged from the purchasers of Monthly and Quarterly Tickets for local travel in the suburbs of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether there is any difference in the charges at the various stations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 57].

(b) and (c). Charges for season tickets are not based on single journey fares but are fixed with reference to the local conditions prevailing in the particular areas and the nature of services available there. On account of these historical consideration, the charges for season tickets in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras areas have been different all along and lower than the charges at Delhi and elsewhere.

Dental Diseases

482. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the novel method of replantation of teeth in the treatment of dental diseases developed by two dental surgeons of Jaipur; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it safe in the interests of public health?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. There is nothing novel about this procedure. It is safe if it is carried out by competent dentists.

Transport Capacity of Railways

483. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the transport capacity of the Railways is not proving adequate to cope with the development needs of the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Transport capacity on the Railways is developed on the basis of certain targets and anticipated pattern of movement. Due to factors enumerated below, it has not been possible for the Railways to meet all the demands of traffic currently in certain areas and during certain periods although overall movements in terms of ten-miles have exceeded the planned movements:

(1) The pattern of actual movement has varied from the planned pattern;

(2) certain assumptions, such as, mechanisation of loading/unloading arrangements in collieries/steel plants, setting up of washeries, uniform loading on all the days of the week etc. in Railway planning have not materialised so far; and

(3) the delivery of wagons has fallen into arrears due to non-availability of steel in requisite quantity and also power shortage at and around Calcutta.

Care is, however, taken to ensure that essential demands are met satisfactorily by granting priority to such traffic and also *ad hoc* assistance is granted to industries/consumers in distress.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the situation:—

(i) The question of loading of coal on Sundays at the same level on week days has been taken up with the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel.

(ii) Major industries have been asked to ensure that the loading on Sundays and holidays is at the same level as on week days.

(iii) Old wagons which had earlier been withdrawn from service have been pressed into service again by reconditioning them for short lead movements.

(iv) A drive has been instituted to increase the originating wagon load by permitting loading to the extent of 2 tons in excess of the carrying capacity of a wagon.

(v) Manufacture of wagons is being speeded up.

(vi) Box type wagons with a carrying capacity of 55 tons have been introduced primarily for the movement of coal.

(vii) Import of steel has been arranged by the Ministry of Railways in consultation with the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel for items in short supply.

(viii) Progressing works, such as doubling, additional loops, crossing stations, remodelling of yards, facilities at transhipment points, storage accommodation, etc.

(ix) Continued supervision of important junctions and difficult routes.

Double Line between Delhi and Rewari

484. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties of the Government in completing the double line between Delhi and Rewari; and

(b) when Government hope to complete the construction of this double line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There are no difficulties.

(b) 30 miles out of the total length of 49 miles have been doubled already & opened to traffic. The doubling of the remaining single line portion will be taken up as and when it is required to handle increase in traffic.

Concession Tickets to Delhi Students

485. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway has authorized the Delhi Railway Station Authorities to issue concession tickets to students on the production of certificates from the heads of their educational institutions; and

(b) if so, when this facility would be extended to other Stations also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; this procedure has been introduced on an experimental basis at all stations in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway.

(b) The question of extending this facility to stations in other Divisions is under consideration.

Anti-Rabies Vaccine Injections

486. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the death of a young man in the Willingdon Nursing Home. New Delhi on the 11th February, 1961 due to the after-effects of anti-sabies vaccine injections; and

(b) if so, what conclusions have been arrived at by the Medical Officers and Rabies Research Workers of the Government regarding these injections?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) In the present state of our knowledge the incidence of paralytic accident which is extremely rare cannot be avoided.

Criminal Assault on a Young Girl at Howrah

487. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the result of the Howrah Railway Police enquiry regarding the case of criminal assault by six persons on a young homeless girl taking shelter in an empty coach in the station yard on July 24th;

(b) whether it is a fact that big yards like Asansol, Howrah and Sealdah are under constant watch of R.P.F. Staff;

(c) what was R.P.F. staff doing that night and how could six men enter and leave the yard and coach undetected at midnight; and

(d) whether there was any collusion between miscreants and the RPF Staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). The case is still under investigation by the Government Railway Police, Howrah. R.P.F. Rakshak during whose duty hours the incident happened has been placed under suspension and is being dealt with departmentally.

(b) Yes.

(d) No.

Rail Facilities for Transport of Fertilizers

488. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack in rail transport facilities the Nangal Fertilizers Factory has not been able to clear its stocks of fertilisers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demands of large quantities for fertilisers have not been met by the Factory;

(c) what is the amount in tons of fertilisers' orders which are pending due to the non-availability of rail facilities; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to give adequate facilities to this Factory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, this is not correct. The position is as stated below:—

(i) At the time setting up of Nangal Fertilizers Factory was under consideration, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Heavy Industries) gave the Ministry of Railways a detailed plan for despatch of fertilizers from Nangal during 1961-62. This envisaged provision of rail transport mainly for Panjab and U.P. and to a limited extent for Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh but not to Southern States.

(ii) The States of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan were not lifting the quantities of fertilizers allotted to them, according to the information furnished by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

(iii) Railway transport capacity can be developed only according to plans and estimates for traffic and movements planned for one direction cannot easily be diverted to another. Further, movements from North to South have always been difficult and booking of traffic has to be governed by daily quotas. It is, therefore, not reasonable to expect that unplanned movements can be super-imposed on these routes without making prior adequate proviso for them.

(iv) Notwithstanding the fact that the accepted plan for distribution did not provide for any despatch of fertilizers from Nangal to the South, the Railway endeavoured to accommodate these movements via a very difficult and quota limited route as far as possible when the Nangal Fertilizers and the Hindustan Chemical & Fertilizers Ltd. approached them and mentioned their difficulties which had necessitated despatch to the areas in the South which were not intended to be served by the factories.

(c) The amount of fertilizers' indents which were pending despatch on 20-10-1961 were 245 wagons or 5,635 tons approximately, out of which 131 wagons were for destinations free of quota limitations with the oldest date of registration as 18-10-1961 and 114 wagons for destinations controlled by quota limitations (*i.e. via* Bezwada, Waltair and Delhi Sarai Rohilla) with the oldest date of registration as 2-10-1961. Thus the traffic for areas free of quota limitations was quite current and for areas controlled by quota limitations was also current in spite of the fact that these routes have limited capacity.

(d) Arrangements have been made for supply upto 15 wagons daily to Nangal Fertilizers on an *ad hoc* basis in order to ensure satisfactory and regular clearance from the Nangal Fertilizers. In addition to this movements to quota controlled points will also be arranged outside the normal quota on *ad hoc* basis occasionally as and when position permits.

Central Fertilizer Pool

489. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Association of India have approached the

Government of India with a proposal for abolition of the Central Fertilizer Pool and for allowing free competition in the sale of the fertilizers in India;

(b) if so, the full details of the proposal; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). In the Sixth Annual General meeting of the Association, held on 16th September, '61, the President of the Association observed in his speech that as production is stepped up and begins to outpace demand within the next few years the Central Fertilizer Pool, as it exists today, will become superfluous and in fact functionless. The Minister of Commerce and Industry replied that at this stage it is not considered advisable to change the present system of distribution. No formal communication from the Association has, however, been submitted to the Govt. of India.

Ravi-Beas Link Project

490. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 742 on the 11th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the proposal of Ravi-Beas link; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Madhopur-Beas link has already been completed and is working. Preliminary investigations were carried out by the Government of Punjab in regard to a scheme for linking river Ravi with Beas but this having proved unproductive and uneconomical was given up.

(b) Does not arise.

Arid Zone of Rajasthan

491. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 571 on the 17th August, 1961 and state the result of exploration for assessment of underground water in the Arid Zone of Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It is not possible to indicate the result just yet, because exploration is still in progress in Jaisalmer area. The result will be known in about 12 months.

स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

४९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ९०१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती व अन्य समाज-सुधारकों की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट प्रकाशित करने के बारे में इस बीच निश्चय कर लिया गया है –

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन समाज-सुधारकों को उस सूची में सम्मिलित किया गया है और उनके फोटो वाले डाक-टिकट कब तक प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो कब तक निश्चय हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) ऐसी आशा है कि स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती का स्मारक टिकट समाज-सुधारक माला की प्रथम किस्त के रूप में १९६२ में जारी किया जाएगा । अन्य समाज-सुधारकों के स्मारक टिकटों के सम्बन्ध में दूसरे संबंधित मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके सूची को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्था, बंगलौर

४९३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ८ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संस्था को बंगलौर से रांची स्थानान्तरित करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : इस विषय में भारत सरकार और मैसूर सरकार के बीच पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है और अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Life Insurance for Cattle

494. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Punjab, Madras and Andhra Pradesh have finalised the schemes for life insurance for cattle in their respective areas;

(b) if so, whether any number of Cattle Insurance Cooperative Societies have been formed;

(c) the number of such societies; and

(d) whether the Central Government have in any way associated themselves in such projects?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The Central Government will provide technical guidance and coordinate the work in various States when the scheme is implemented.

Irrigation Cooperatives

495. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Irrigation Cooperatives have been formed in any State; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of function that has been taken up by them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. Irrigation Cooperatives have been formed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Generally these societies undertaken construction of minor irrigation works such as masonry wells, tubewells and persian wheels, tanks etc. and offer irrigation facilities to their members. Information about the precise nature of functions of such irrigation societies in each state is being collected and would be placed on the table of the house.

Dredger for Calcutta Port

496. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 579 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the second-hand dredger 'Maitena' was purchased in 1960 for Rs. 55 lakhs for Calcutta Port;

(b) whether the dredger had to be laid up in 1961 for repairs costing Rs. 33 lakhs;

(c) whether such heavy repairs were anticipated at the time of purchase;

(d) whether another recently commissioned dredger, 'Ajoy' had sunk while on trials after construction in the U.K.; and

(e) if so, the conditions on which the 'Ajoy' was eventually accepted by the Port Commissioners?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). The second-hand dredger 'Maitena' was purchased in 1960.

The total expenditure incurred by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the purchase of the vessel is Rs. 65.24 lakhs as detailed below

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Purchase price	53.76
(ii) Cost of repairs to the vessel and supply of materials, stores etc. prior to the sailing of the Dredger from Hongkong	4.19
(iii) Customs Duty	6.93
(iv) Insurance Charges	.36
	65.24

(b). The dredger was laid up for the routine special survey according to the Bureau Veritas Rules on the 20th May 1961. In the light of experience gained in operating this dredger for about one year a certain amount of alterations and additions was brought to light which was also incorporated during the special survey. This work was done to improve the operational efficiency and living condition on board the vessel. The total expenditure for the survey repairs had been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,74,070. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the dredger was laid up in 1961 for repairs costing Rs. 33 lakhs.

(c). Does not arise.

(d). Yes. The Dredger 'Ajoy' met with an accident and sank. It was beached immediately by the builders and refloated later.

(e). A detailed examination of the condition of the Bucket Dredger 'Ajoy' after the accident was made by the Commissioners' Technical Team headed by the Deputy Conservator, which reported that the builders were restoring the vessel completely to a new state and that it could be accepted by the Commissioners as a new state after the work of rehabilitation was completed by the Builders, subject to the subsequent trials being carried out satisfactorily. The Commissioners accepted this recommendation. The Dredger was accordingly taken over after the Builders had carried out the repairs and trials satisfactorily at no additional cost to the Commissioners.

D.V.C. Irrigation Waters

497. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) how many acreages will be irrigated from DVC's scheme, how many acres have so far been developed up till now and what are the reasons of shortfall;

(b) when the irrigation scheme of the DVC was taken up and when it was to be completed; what are the reasons for delay in completing the scheme including the Navigation canal;

(c) what are the reasons for number of failures in the Canal structures and has any enquiry been made for those failures;

(d) what is the real position on recent controversy about supply of irrigation water between the DVC and the West Bengal Government; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the DVC preferred to let the water flow downstream of Damodar below Durgapur Barrage instead of supplying the same through the main canals?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See Appendix I, annexure No.* 58].

Post-Graduate Medical Studies

498. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1243 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy to go into the question of post-

graduate medical studies has been dissolved;

(b) if so, whether its secretarial staff has been re-assigned to the new committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to consider the same issue; and

(c) how much money has been spent on the earlier committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). No.

(b). The services of the staff attached to the Post-Graduate Medical Education Assessment Committee were obtained on deputation from the Government of West Benagl and they have re-joined their respective posts under the State Government with effect from the 1st September, 1961.

The Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is seized of all medical and public health problems including post-graduate medical education.

(c). Rs. 20,636-97 nP.

Quota of Sugar to Orissa

499. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for sugar to Orissa in 1961 has been increased;

(b) if so, what was the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa in 1960;

(c) whether this entire quota has been lifted and despatched to Orissa; and

(d) what was the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa from January to October, 1961 month-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The quota of sugar for Orissa was 3,000 tons per month from January to April 1960. From May 1960 it was raised to 4,000 tons per month and it remained at that level until the system of allotment of sugar on basis of quotas was abolished on 28-9-1961.

(c) and (d). Allotments were made against applications recommended by the State Government and/or District Officers. Owing to non-receipt of applications, the monthly quota could not be allotted in full. The quantities allotted from January to September 1961 and the despatches against these allotments are given below:

Month	Quantity allotted (tons)	Quantity despatched against col. (2) (tons)
1	2	3
January 1961	2,844	2,844
February 1961	3,067	3,067
March 1961	3,150	3,150
April 1961	2,636	2,636
May 1961	2,903	2,903
June 1961	1,977	1,977
July 1961	2,817	2,817
August 1961	3,639	1,838
September 1961 (till 28-9-61)	2,422	644

Master Plan for Flood Control in Orissa

500. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any master plan for long term flood control measures in Orissa has been received from the Orissa Government so far;

(b) if so, what are the measures suggested;

(c) whether the Central Government are going to allot more funds for Orissa for implementing substantial flood control measures in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) whether the Orissa Government have asked for more funds in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The Orissa State had prepared a long range plan for flood control for a period of 15 years beyond the Second Five Year Plan period. This was examined by the High Level Committee on Floods and returned to the State Government for recasting on the lines indicated by the Committee. The recast long range plan has not yet been received.

(b). The original long range plan envisaged:

(i) the construction of storage reservoir on he Brahmani at Rangali and on the Baitarni at Bhimkund, double embankments on the Budhabalang river from Baripada to downstream of Balasore, costing approximately Rs. 17.66 crores, during the Third Five Year Plan;

(ii) the construction of Tikkarpara dam on the Mahanadi together with double embankments on the main branches in the Brahmani basin right upto the sea and upgrading of existing embankments, costing a total of Rs. 19.64 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period; and

(iii) the strengthening and raising existing embankments totalling 810 miles within the delta area, costing Rs. 4.43 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(c) to (e). No request for adjustment of 3rd Plan provisions of Orissa in respect of flood control schemes has been received so far.

New Shopping Centre in New Delhi

501. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a new shopping centre for New Delhi near the Shankar Market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). A five storeyed building with four wings to provide 300 shops is proposed to be constructed at the site between Central Market and Telephone Exchange at Connaught Circus. It will provide all types of shops required to meet the daily necessities of life.

Traffic on Jamuna Bridge, Delhi

502. **Shri Balraj Madhok**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traffic remains jammed for hours on the Jamuna bridge in Delhi because of the increasing volume of traffic;

(b) whether it is also a fact that residents of Shahdara and other colonies across the Jamuna have been demanding the construction of a pontoon or boat bridge on the Jamuna near the existing rail-cum-road bridge till other proposed bridges on the Jamuna are constructed; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet this genuine demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During peak hours there are holdups of vehicular traffic on the Jamuna bridge at Delhi as the bridge is only single way.

(b). Yes.

(c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation have already recognized the need for the construction of a pontoon or boat bridge till other bridges are constructed over the Jamuna and they are working out the details thereof. The Corporation has also approved a

scheme costing Rs. 4.5 lakhs for the construction of a six feet wide cantilever foot-path on the down-stream girder of the railway bridge and the Northern Railway are expected to take up the work for execution shortly.

Agriculture Study Team of Japan

503. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 8th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Agriculture study team of Japan;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made for improvement of cultivation; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a). Relevant extracts from the Report have been received.

(b). The team had been sent to India for the specific purpose of surveying areas suitable for the location of a few Demonstration farms to demonstrate the use of Japanese implements and techniques for increasing the yield of paddy. The team has recommended that two farms may be set up, one in Shahabad District (Bihar) and the other in Sambalpur District (Orissa).

(c). The proposal is under consideration.

Invasion of Locusts

504. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is impending danger of invasion of locusts from Kutch Desert to West India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Government have requested the Government of India to collaborate to destroy the breedings of locusts in the Kutch desert?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a). So far as West ern India is concerned, there is no such possibility. Last June, locust swarms visited Kutch area from West Pakistan and locust breeding has taken place. In view of the normally expected westward migration of locust swarms, which usually commences about the end of September, some swarms may fly into West Pakistan.

(b). (i). The responsibility for locust control in this area rests with the Central Locust Warning Organisation, which has been adequately strengthened and equipped to fight the anticipated locust menace.

(ii) A wireless station was established at the Locust outpost at Bhuj for locust intelligence work.

(iii) Locust poisons and machines for the destruction of locust swarms and hoppers were placed at a number of strategic points and locust control operations have been in progress in all the infested areas.

(iv) Necessary steps are being taken to ensure that the locust breeding places are cleared immediately and hoppers destroyed in the infested areas. In all 198 villages of Kutch district were infested with locust hoppers, out of which 127

have already been cleared and the work is nearing completion in the remaining. No locust swarms have been allowed to develop in this area. On 28 occasions, swarms or portions thereof have also been destroyed.

(v) Two areoplanes have been kept in readiness for use in Kutch area, if necessary.

(c). No, Sir.

Damage to Railways due to floods

505. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total approximate loss caused separately to railway properties and earnings as a result of floods during the year 1961; and

(b) the nature of steps taken to make up the loss in earnings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs. 28.93 lakhs and 74.44 lakhs respectively.

(b). Whenever there is dislocation of traffic on any route passengers and goods are generally carried by alternative routes. Efforts are made to restore communications as expeditiously as possible in order to reduce to the minimum losses in earnings and inconvenience to passengers. The goods traffic held up due to breaches is usually carried by the Railways in full after the restoration of communications.

Demands of I. R. C. A. Employees

506. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees of the Indian Railway Conference Association observed a token fast on the 15th September, 1961;

(b) if so, what were their precise demands; and

(c) what is Government's attitude toward their demands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). Excepting for a report published in the local papers, Govt. have no information.

(b) The demands of he I.R.C.A. Employees' Union were—

(i) Fixation of a reduced quota of work in connection with the posting of entries in the Wagon Movement Register;

(ii) Compensation for extra work;

(iii) Cancellation of the transfer of certain staff which had been carried out for adminisrative convenience.

(c). The Indian Railway Conference Association is an autonomous body and therefore the question is to be decided by he Association itself.

Traffic Bottleneck at Jamuna Bridge, Delhi

507. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published under the caption 'Capital's Worst Traffic Bottleneck' in the *Hindustan Times* of 25th August, 1961 complaining about the dilapidated condition of the bridge road and inadequate light arrangements on the Jumna Bridge in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter to improve the conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary repairs to the road surface were carried out immediately

after the heavy rains. Moreover, it is proposed to lay a bituminous premixed carpet on the road. This work will be aken up as soon as the question of closing the road on the up line girders, which would be necessary for the efficient execution of the work, has been settled with the Delhi State Administration. As regards lighting arrangements, which is the responsibility of the Corporation of Delhi, it is understood that that authority is examining the proposals for improvements. At present, 100 Watt Tungston Filament lamps exist on this road.

Irrigation Revenues of D.V.C.

508. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 732 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a settlement on the question regarding payment of irrigation revenues of D.V.C. has since been reached with the Government of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are its terms?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The reply is in the negative.

(b). Does not arise.

Production Prices of Foodgrains and other Agricultural Products

509. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the MiMnister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have an economic survey to assess the production prices of food grains and other agricultural products to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

The Deputy Minister of (Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). While no large scale Economic Surveys or investigations to assess the cost of production of foodgrains and other agricultural products to the farmers in different parts of the country have been undertaken, certain *ad hoc* surveys into the cost of production of particular crops like sugarcane, cotton, jute and groundnut have been carried out in the past; in addition, data on the cost of cultivation have been collected in respect of foodgrains and certain other crops through Farm Management Studies in certain selected areas and also through sample surveys.

Sambalpur Titlagarh Railway Line

510. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 898 on the 24th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the programme of construction of the Sambalpur-Titlagarh railway line is progressing according to schedule; and

(b) when it will be possible for this line to start transporting iron ore to Vishakhapatnam for export to Japan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a). Yes.

(b). This line is expected to be opened for goods traffic by December 1962. Movement of iron ore over this line is linked not only with the completion of this line, but also with the completion of the Bimlagarh-Kiriburu line, as also with when the National Mineral Development Corporation will be able to load the iron ore at Kiriburu, and the Transport and Communications Ministry will be able to deal with the same as Visakhapatnam Port. The Bimlagarh-Kiriburu line is expected to be opened to goods traffic by March, 1963.

Package Programme

511. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in starting the package programme in the Sambalpur district of Orissa; and

(b) whether the expected help from foreign countries for the above purpose has been received in part or fully?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a). The district of Sambalpur in Orissa will launch the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the field from the Kharif of 1962-63. The intervening period is being utilised for completion of various preparatory measures which are considered necessary introduction of the programme in the field.

The measures include:

1. Selection of areas for covering the programme in the first year;
2. Strengthening of co-operative institutions in the areas to be covered under the programme during the first year;
3. Creating a general awareness among the farmers and others about the objectives and content of the programme;
4. Appointment and training of additional staff;
5. Organisation of a bench-mark survey for the collection of basic data;
6. Assessing the needs for supplies such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, etc. and making arrangements for their stocking;
7. Construction/hiring of storage godowns for stocking of supplies.

These measures are expected to be completed by April or May, 1962.

A team consisting of the representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Reserve Bank of India and the Ford Foundation has also visited the district with a view to studying the cooperative structure and have made definite recommendations which are to be implemented as a part of the preparatory measures.

(b). There is no foreign assistance involved in the implementation of the programme in Sambalpur District. The cost is to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government on an agreed pattern. A decision has, however, been taken that the extent of assistance being made available in the first seven districts by the Ford Foundation will be provided by the Government of India.

Fare on Fatepur-Churu Line

512. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway fare between Fatepur and Churu (Rajasthan) is double than the normal fare;

(b) whether applications from that area have been received by the Railway Ministry for reduction of the fare; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes.

(b). Yes.

(c). The requests have been examined but it has not been found possible to accept them.

अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अस्पताल

५१३. {श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में भारत सरकार ने अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कितने अस्पताल खोले;

(ख) इस वर्ष अब तक उनमें कितने रोगियों को अस्पतालों में रखकर और कितनों को केवल औषधियां देकर इलाज किया गया ; और

(ग) इन अस्पतालों पर प्रति वर्ष सरकार कितना खर्च करती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालायें

५१४. {श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ में अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित करने के बारे में जो प्रगति हुई है उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के लिये क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं के विकास अथवा स्थापना की योजना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता से राज्य मुख्यालयों में एक एक मुख्य प्रयोगशाला तथा जिला मुख्यालयों में एक क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की जानी थी । किन्तु तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में ऐसी प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना अथवा उनकी व्यवस्था के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी ।

विभिन्न राज्यों में इस योजना की प्रगति तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये निश्चित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है :—

पंजाब	तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक मुख्य जन - स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला चण्डीगढ़ में तथा एक क्षेत्रीय प्रयोग-शाला करनाल में स्थापित की जानी हैं । राज्य तृतीय योजना में इस कार्य के लिये निम्न प्रकार से व्यवस्था की गई है :— १. चण्डीगढ़ में मुख्य प्रयोग-शाला २.८५ लाख रु० (पूंजी लागत के ७.३० लाख रुपयों के अतिरिक्त) २. करनाल में क्षेत्रीय प्रयोग शाला १ लाख रु० (पूंजी लागत के एक लाख रुपयों के अतिरिक्त)
मैसूर	द्वितीय योजना अवधि में एक मुख्य तथा बारह क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं स्था-पित की जा चुकी हैं । तृतीय योजना अवधि में ६ क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं को स्थापित करने का विचार है ।
पश्चिम बंगाल	द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन राज्य सरकार ने जिला स्तरों पर ७ नैदानिक एवं जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोग-शालाओं की स्वीकृति दे दी है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी ही आठ प्रयोगशालाओं को स्थापित करने का विचार है जिनमें से एक की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ।
मद्रास	द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ११ क्षेत्रीय प्रयोगशालाए स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं । मद्रास की मुख्य प्रयोगशाला, जिसे "किंग इंस्टीच्यूट आफ प्रिवेण्टिव मेडीसन, गिण्डी" कहते हैं, के सुधार के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में

३३ लाख रुपये की पूंजी की व्यवस्था की गई है।

राज्य सरकार ने कोयम्बटूर में स्थापित होने वाली दूसरी मुख्य प्रयोगशाला के भवन निर्माण की स्वीकृति दे दी है। इन भवनों पर अनुमानतः १२ लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे और इस खर्च की व्यवस्था तीसरी योजना में कर दी गई है।

महाराष्ट्र . यहां दो जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाएं पूना और नागपुर में हैं तथा एक खाद्य प्रयोगशाला अमरावती में।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में औरंगाबाद में एक और प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है।

उड़ीसा . क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर तीन प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं और कटक की मुख्य प्रयोगशाला का विकास किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त ४ जिला मुख्यालय अस्पताल प्रयोगशालाओं के उन्नयन के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

तृतीय योजना अवधि में सात जिला मुख्यालय अस्पताल प्रयोगशालाओं के विकास तथा भुवनेश्वर की राज्य जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला के भवन कार्यक्रम की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था की गई है।

बिहार . एक मुख्य जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला तथा १५ जिला जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश . द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में १० जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाएं (क्षेत्रीय) स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत 'अस्पतालों' के उन्नयन की एक योजना है जिसके अधीन द्वितीय योजना अवधि में उन्नयित मण्डल मुख्यालय अस्पतालों तथा जिला मुख्यालय अस्पतालों में मेडिकल सर्जिकल सुविधाओं सहित १७ व्याधिविज्ञों को नियुक्त करना है।

गुजरात . गुजरात राज्य में ५ जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाएं हैं (दो राज्य सरकार के अधीन तथा तीन स्थानिक निकायों के अधीन)।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ौदा को जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला का मुख्य प्रयोग शाला के रूप में उन्नयन करने का विचार है।

जूनागढ़ की प्रयोगशाला को, जो इस समय गुजरात सरकार के रसायन विश्लेषक की प्रयोगशाला के एक अनुभाग के रूप में काम कर रही है, क्षेत्रीय जन-स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला के रूप में विकसित करने का विचार है।

स्वदेशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली

५१५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के विकास के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ग) क्या देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली की एलोपैथी के समान बनाने के हेतु इसमें आधुनिक औषधियों के गुण लाने के लिये कार्यवाही की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह कार्यवाही क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) देशी चिकित्सा प्रणाली विकास के लिये द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना की केन्द्रीय योजना में निर्धारित एक करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी में से ८८.८९ लाख रुपये की पूंजी उसी अवधि में गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के उन्नयन, अनुसंधान आदि के लिये अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई थी । इस राज्य में राज्यों की उन सरकारी संस्थाओं को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्मिलित नहीं है जिनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अर्थोपाय अग्रिम से की गई थी ।

(ख) तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में निम्न प्रकार से ६८१.६९ लाख रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था की गई है :—

राज्य योजनायें—६८१.६९ लाख रुपये

केन्द्रीय योजना—३००.०० लाख रुपये

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा की एक योजना की सिफारिश की है जिसमें आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली को आधुनिकतम बनाने के विचार से आधुनिक चिकित्सा के पर्याप्त ज्ञान को सम्मिलित करने का उपबन्ध है ।

Postal Headquarters at Imphal

516. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal district headquarters is being established at Imphal; and

(b) if so, the areas to be served by the district headquarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Sweepers' Colony at Imphal

517. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any sweepers colony at Imphal for the sweepers of the Imphal Municipality;

(b) if not, whether any financial aid is provided for the construction of the sweepers' houses; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for the construction of barrack type buildings for a sweepers' colony at Imphal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) *Yes, there is a proposal to construct more barracks in the existing colony of sweepers.*

Warehousing Scheme

518. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in respect of warehousing scheme so far made; and

(b) the target and achievement during the Second Five Year Plan in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a)

So far the Central Warehousing Corporation have opened 50 warehouses and the State Warehousing Corporations have opened 268 warehouses. Attention is invited to the latest annual report of the Central Warehousing Corporation which was placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The target for Central Warehouses to be opened during the Second Plan period was 40 and this target has been fulfilled. The corresponding target prescribed for warehouses to be opened by State Warehousing Corporations was 300 against which 266 warehouses were opened during the Second Plan period.

Charges for sleeping accommodation on Railways

519. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges for third class sleeping accommodation on all Railways in the country beyond the prescribed distance are uniform and the same; and

(b) if not, the reasons for difference in the rates?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Concessional Return Fares by I.A.C.

529. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special concessional return fares have been introduced on Hyderabad-Vizagapatam sector flights of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, since when and what are the single and return fares;

(c) the reasons and basis for this special consideration;

(d) average number of passengers carried per flight against the carrying capacity per flight, since the introduction of these concessional rates;

(e) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government are giving any subsidy to make up the loss;

(f) if so, the amount of subsidy received so far since the introduction of the concessional rates;

(g) whether there is any demand or proposal for starting flights between Bangalore—Mangalore and Bangalore—Belgaum; and

(h) if so, whether the same rates of concession would be applied in these cases also?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The normal and concessional fares on the Hyderabad/Visakhapatnam sector together with the effective dates are given below:

Sector	Normal fares		Concessional fares		Effective date
	Single fare	Return fare	7 days return fare	30 days return fare	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hyderabad—Visakhapatnam	95	181	120	144	16-10-61
Do.	85	162	108	129	1-12-59

(c) The concession was introduced to attract passenger traffic.

(d) The average passenger traffic carried per flight on the sector Hyderabad—Visakhapatnam was as follows:

Period	Outward	Return
1-4-59 to 30-11-59	4·3	5·8
1-12-59 to 31-3-60	5·5	7·3
1-4-60 to 30-10-60	6·6	7·6

The aircraft operated on the sector is a 21 seater Dakota aircraft.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The tentative subsidy arrangement with the Andhra Government provides for a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 to the I.A.C. every half year. The subsidy given to I.A.C. is to meet the I.A.C. costs of operation of the services as such.

(g) Yes, Sir. Service No. 159|160 connects Bangalore with Mangalore and Belgaum effective 1-10-1961 at the request of the Mysore Government.

(h) Concessional fares are not applicable on this route. Since the introduction of the service, traffic on the Bangalore/Mangalore and Bangalore/Belgaum sectors is encouraging and there is no case for a promotional fare.

आटा

५२१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं के आटे में मूंगफली का आटा मिला कर गुणकारी आटा तैयार करने और उसके प्रचार के कार्यक्रम को क्या अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) इसमें मिलों को क्या लाभ होने की आशा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० वामस) : (क) और (ख) कुछ आटा मिलों के साथ अभी भी पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है और उनके साथ लागत, वित्तीय तथा बिक्री सम्बन्धी पहलुओं पर भी विस्तारपूर्वक विचार-विमर्श करना है ।

(ग) गुणकारी आटे का उत्पादन व्यापारिक दृष्टि से नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसलिये आटा मिलों को इससे लाभ होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । । इसे लोकप्रिय बनाने की दृष्टि से इसकी थोड़ी मात्राएं तैयार करने का विचार है और इस कार्यक्रम को एक प्रयोगात्मक प्रायोजन ही समझना चाहिये ।

Manufacture of wagons

522. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various types of railway wagons manufactured in India; and

(b) their category-wise production?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The various types of Railway Wagons manufactured in India during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 are as follows:—

1958-59			1959-60			1960-61		
BG	MG	NG	BG	MG	NG	BG	MG	NG
BR	MOX	NOL	BOX	MBTPX	NOL	BOB	MBVG	NOL
BOBS	MCM	NCL	BR	MBW	NCL	BOBC	MBOB	NCL
BVG	MBW		BOBS	MBVG		BOBS	MBTM	
CMR	MBTPX		TPR	MBOB		BOX	MBTPX	
CR	MBOC		TOH			BRH	MC	
TPR			TM			BRS		
TOH			CR			BVG		
'O'			'O'			CR		
TL (underframes only.)			OM			TPR		
			TR					

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure *No.* 59].

Overtime by I.A.C. Staff

523. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. staff has complained for non-availability of payment for overtime work for want of proper arrangement in their payment; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Over-time payments are made regularly on fixed dates. Delay may happen in some cases when claims are submitted late.

(b) Does not arise.

Confirmation of Class I and Class II Officers on Indian Railways

524. **Shri Ramshankar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and II Asstt. Officers on the Indian Railways;

(b) the total number confirmed in each Class;

(c) the reason of disparity in confirmation of both the Classes;

(d) the steps proposed to remove this disparity; and

(e) the maximum period to which an employee in both the Classes remained unconfirmed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Class I 1160, Class II—1711.

(b) Class I—775, Class II—420.

(c) and (d). Confirmation of a Class I direct recruit is made as soon as the officer completes his probationary period and has passed the prescribed departmental examinations. Confirmations in Class II are, however, made only on the availability of permanent Class II vacancies. Every endeavour is made to confirm officiating Class II officers as and when vacancies become available.

Mail Overseers

525. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cadre of 'Mail Overseers' is open in Andhra Pradesh only or enforced in other States also;

(b) what are the duties and functions of these overseers, their qualifications and remuneration allowed to them; and

(c) whether the cadre is a permanent one or only a temporary arrangement?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) This cadre exists in all P.&T. Circles.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.

[*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 60].

(c) It is a permanent cadre.

Dacoity on Rudain Station

526. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Raiways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 25 Bandits on 1st October, 1961 raided Rudain Station on the Fatehgarh-Kasganj Section of the North Eastern Railway and eight quarters, tied two constables and escaped with booty worth Rs. 12,000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 61].

Rare Species of Indian Animals and Birds

527. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several rare species of Indian animals and birds are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, which are these rare species of animals and birds that face extinction; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to preserve these species?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are the species of animals and birds etc. which are considered to be on the verge of extinction in India:

Animals:

Asiatic Lion, Brow Antlered Deer, Cheetah (More or less extinct), Indian Rhinoceros, Kashmir Stag, Pigmy Hog.

Birds:

Great Indian Bustard, Jerdon's Courser, Mountain Quail, Pink Headed Duck, White Winged Wood Duck.

Reptiles:

Crocodile.

The export of the above species of animals and birds and the products thereof, are not allowed except in very rare cases of requests from zoos and bonafied scientific institutions provided such requests are supported by the Governments concerned.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of India to preserve these species:

(1) Separate sanctuaries have been set up by the State Governments concernd in Gujarat, Assam and Manipur to preserve the Asiatic Lion, Indian Rhinoceros, and the Brow Antlered Deer, respectively. All these animals, birds and reptiles are also completely protected against shooting in the areas where they are found.

(2) The Government of India have placed a ban on the export of the live specimens as also on the products of all these animals.

(3) Periodical census in respect of some of these animals and birds is unedrtaken by the concerned State Governments in order to keep a watch on their population trend.

(4) An Indian Board for Wild Life was set up by the Government of India in 1952 to advise the Central and State Governments on matters pertaining to wild life preservation. The Board has been advising the Central and State Governments on the need for setting up of sanctuaries etc. for animals which are becoming rare and also for affording protection to the wild life. In persuance of the recommendation of the Board a Wild Life Week is being celebrated annually all over the country in the 1st week of October when the cause of wild life preservation is publicised through All-Indian Radio, Press, cinema slides, meetings, posters, booklets and other publicity material. Under the Nature Conservancy schemes in the five year Plans the Central Government has been making provision for financial assistance to State Governments for Wild Life Preservation. During the Third Five Year Plan the proposed provision under the Nature Conservancy Schemes is Rs. 209 lakhs. The Nature Conservancy Schemes include the setting up of sanctuaries and national parks and other measures connected with the preservation of wild life.

Nanjungud—Chamarajnagar Metre-Gauge Line

528. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1438 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government's proposal to sell the Nanjungud —Chamarajnagar Metre Guage line is finally accepted;

(b) if so, the terms of purchase;

(c) if the answer to part (a) of the question be in the negative, at what stage the proposal is pending;

(d) the reason for the delay;

(e) whether a survey of the valuation of the line by Government is made; and

(f) if so, the total estimated value?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise at present.

(c) and(d). The views of the State Government of Mysore as to the purchase price have been called for and are awaited.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

Rope-ways in Mysore State

529. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1286 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the State Government have finally considered the report of the Swiss rope-way expert for installing the rope-ways in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Freeze Dried Vaccine

530. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1405 on the 17th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the programme of utilising 250 Million Doses of Freeze Dried Vaccine to fight Small Pox to be supplied by USSR has been chalked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The 250 million doses of freeze dried smallpox vaccine offered by the Government of the U.S.S.R. will be utilised for mass vaccination in the National Smallpox Eradication Programme, proposed to be launched shortly. An adequate portion of this vaccine will be set apart for use in remote and inaccessible areas and the balance will be used in other areas. The vaccine will be supplied by the Government of the U.S.S.R. in eight instalments commencing from January, 1962.

Robbery in Agarpara Railway Station

531. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of robbing the Railway cash in the Agarpara Railway Station of Eastern Railway took place on 4th September, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the security of the Railway personnel and cash?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. On 4-9-61 the Assistant Station Master on duty was going to the end of Down platform of Agarpara with the station earnings of 3-9-61 in two sealed Cash bags amouting to Rs. 6909.56 nP. along with a station Porter on duty for depositing the same in Travelling Cash Safe of S.394 Dn. which was approaching the station. Suddenly two miscreants

armed with pistol and dagger attacked the Assistant Station Master and the Porter. After firing one round in which the bullet penetrated the throat of the Assistant Station Master, and after stabbing the Porter causing minor injuries to him, they decamped with the two bags which were being carried by the Assistant Station Master. Government Railway Police, Sealdah registered a case under Section 394 I.P.C. One of the culprits has been arrested and the police are making vigorous investigation to arrest the other.

(c) (i) Police authorities have been requested to keep a special watch over the black spot within their jurisdiction and look-out for the desperados, and (ii) Station staff have also been alerted to be more careful against such incidents.

Dead fly in a vial of 'Bistrepen'

522. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 vials of 'bistrepen' drug manufactured by a Baroda Pharmaceutical firm were frozen by the Director of the Drugs Control Administration of Maharashtra State in Bombay on the 6th October, 1961 following the finding of a fly in one of the vials in a veterinary hospital at Parel on 5th October, 1961;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No. Only 169 unsold vials in stock with various dealers in Bombay were frozen, excluding 80 vials taken for sampling.

(b) Yes. Immediate enquiries in the matter were instituted by Drugs Control Administration of Maharasthra and Gujarat **States.**

(c) The foreign body contained in the veil was identified to be a house, fly, which apparently looked almost normal except for a little damage to certain parts of its body. The inspection of the anti-biotic plant including the sterile filling room revealed that there was no possibility of the entry of the house fly in the normal course.

(d) Immediate orders for the withdrawal of the batch were issued by the management. They have been asked to introduce critical inspection foreign material. Consequently the management have completely stopped the work of vialling and have undertaken to renovation of the lay out of the inspection line.

Salandi Project in Orissa

533. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan sought from abroad for the execution of the Salandi Project in Orissa; and

(b) the actual purposes for which the loan will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An agreement for a loan of $8 million has been signed with the International Development Association.

(b) For the construction of the Project.

Ticketless Travel

534. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of magisterial raids carried out during the year 1961 upto the 30th September to detect ticketless travellers on trains in the former O.T.R. section of the N.E.R.; and

(b) the number of persons found travelling without tickets and fines

realised from them and also how many of them were put in jails?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 2,317.

(b) No. of persons found travelling without tickets: 54,319.

Fines realised: Rs. 1,34,138.

No. of persons jailed: 1611.

Sugar Mills in Bihar

535. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cane price lying with the different sugar mills in Bihar for the cane supplied during the crushing season 1960-61 (Mill-wise); and

(b) to what extent the removal of control over distribution and sale of sugar has enabled the sugar mills to make payment to the kisans for the supply of cane?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 62].

(b) Removal of control over sale and distribution of sugar is reported to have made no visible effect on the progress of cane price payments.

All India Hotel and Restaurants Convention

536. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the resolutions passed by the 4th All India Hotel and Restaurants Convention held in Madras in the first week of October, 1961;

(b) how many of them were accepted by Government; and

(c) how far the rules of transit visas are to be modified to suit the convenience of passengers passing through India by foreign air lines like Lufthansa and the K.L.M.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A copy of the Resolutions passed by the 4th All India Hotels & Restaurants Convention held in Madras in October 1961 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure I, No. 63].

(b) Those of the Resolutions on which action is required on the part of Government are under consideration; and

(c) This is the concern of the Ministry of Home Affairs whose reply is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 64].

Rail-cum-Road Bridge Across Thana Creek

537. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to reducing the distance between Bombay and Poona, Government, in collaboration with the State Government, are considering a proposal to construct a Rail-cum-Road bridge across the Thana creek; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the consideration of the proposal has reached and the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Consumer Prices

538. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up consumer societies both at the wholesale and primary levels to arrest the spiral in prices and growing adulteration is under the active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A programme for assisting about 2200 primary Consumers Co-operative Stores all over the country and one apex wholesale store in each state has been approved under the third five year plan.

(b) It is expected that during 61-62 about 370 stores will be taken up for organisation/revitalization in the States.

Log Book for Motor Cycles in Delhi Telephone District

539. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of the officers and non-gazetted staff in the Delhi Telephone District who have been provided with motor cycles by the P. & T. Department (number in each case);

(b) whether they have to maintain any log-book for journies which are 'official';

(c) what measures have been devised to ensure that these motor-cycles are not used for private journies by the officers and staff;

(d) whether these log-books are subject to check by audit; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Motor Cycles have been provided in the Delhi Telephone District to the following categories of officers and non-gazetted staff—

Officers	*Nos.*
Sub-Divisional Officers	6
Assistant Engineer Cables	3
Assistant Engineer Co-axial	5
Construction officer cables	1
Non-gazetted staff—	
Engineering Supervisors	17
Despatch riders	6*

*for delivery of telegrams press notes etc.)

(b) Yes. They are required to maintain log books.

(c) Orders are that each journey should be entered in the log-book by the officer using the motor cycle and the entries are subsequently to be checked by his superior officers.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Fare-Meters for Auto-rickshaws

540. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3617 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Bombay firm about supply of fare-meters for auto-rickshaws; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The State Transport Authority, Delhi, asked two firms of Bombay to get their fare-meters for auto-rickshaws tested by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Their replies have not yet been received by that Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

Blackmarketing of Fertilizers in Kanpur

541. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3537 on 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether investigation by the police into the previous cases of blackmarketing or export of fertilizers to places outside U.P. from the Kanpur District is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the police investigation into the cases referred to has yet been completed.

Action against Permanent Way Inspector, Nawadah

542. **Shri Ramam**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3507 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the action taken against permanent Way Inspector, Nawadah for negligence;

(b) when sanction for employing two chowkidars was communicated by the Divisional Superintendent; and

(c) the steps taken by the Divisional Superintendent to find out why this decision was not implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A Charge Sheet was issued to the Permanent Way Inspector, Nawadah, in June 1961, and on receipt of his explanation, a Committee was instituted to enquire into the matter as this is incumbent according to disciplinary action rules. The Committee have since submitted their report which is now under examination.

(b) The Divisional Superintendent issued sanction for the 2 chowkidars on 10-2-61 and the Permanent Way Inspector was advised of the sanction on 17-2-61. He appointed one chowkidar on 7-3-61 and the other had not been appointed when the incident occurred on 27-3-61.

(c) The negligence in not appointing promptly the second chowkidar is one of the charges against the Permanent Way Inspector and action against him will be taken after the Findings of the Enquiry Committee have been accepted.

बिनौर स्टेशन का निर्माण

५४३. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे पर झांसी और कानपुर के बीच बिनौर रेलवे स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए कोई ठेकेदार नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कब तक ठेकेदार की नियुक्ति की आशा है ; और

(घ) उक्त स्टेशन कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) से (घ). स्टेशन के नक्शे और अनुमानित खर्च की मंजूरी दी जा रही है। आशा है कि काम जल्द शुरू हो जायेगा। लगभग जून, १९६२ के अन्त तक स्टेशन खोलने का विचार है।

घौरसालार में फ्लैग स्टेशन

५४४. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे स्थित फतेहगढ़ जिले में बिल्हौर तथा उत्रीपुरा स्टेशनों के बीच घौरसालार में ठेके पर एक नया हाल्ट या फ्लग स्टेशन खोलने पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). परीक्षण के रूप में इस जगह हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को अक्तबर में मंजूरी दी गई

है । उसके अनुसार हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करेगी ।

फतहगढ़ डिवीजन में बिना टिकट यात्रा

५४५. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के फतेहगढ़ डिवीजन में टिकट चैकरों के लिये बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से प्राप्त धन में तैंतीस प्रतिशत विशेष जुर्माना देना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इससे रेलवे को लगभग कितनी अतिरिक्त आय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कल्याणपुर स्टेशन

५४६. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे स्थित कल्याणपुर स्टेशन को कानपुर की नगरपालिका सीमा में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस स्टेशन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अभी तक शहर का भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या भविष्य में उन्हें उक्त भत्ता दिये जाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). कल्याणपुर में काम करने वाले रेल-कर्मचारियों को कानपुर की दर पर प्रतिकर (नगर) भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता देने के सम्बन्ध में आदेश दिया जा चुका है ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिये मकान

५४७. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे की कानपुर-झांसी ब्रांच लाइन पर स्थित भीमसेन जंकशन के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयुक्त निवास-स्थान की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं और उनके निवास का इस समय क्या प्रबन्ध है ; और

(ग) क्या उनके आवास की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). कुल २० कर्मचारियों में से बारह रेलवे क्वार्टर मिलने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं । वे इस समय आस-पास के गांवों में रह रहे हैं ।

(ग) १९६१–६२ के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में छः क्वार्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

कानपुर में क्षय रोग का अस्पताल

५४८. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कानपुर में क्षयरोग के रोगियों के लिये एक और अस्पताल खोलने के हेतु वित्तीय

सहायता या ऋण देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है –

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितनी राशि के लिये प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते

New Signalling System

549. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new "route relay interlocking signalling system" that was inaugurated in Basin Bridge Railway junction station (Southern Railway) is to be extended to other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the proposed places;

(c) how is the system working; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. Route Relay Interlocking system is to be extended, the extent depending on traffic requirements and availability of funds.

(b) The proposed places are Howrah, Lillooah, Sealdah and Dum Dum on Eastern Railway; Delhi Main, Delhi Kishanganj and Delhi-Shahdara on Northern Railway: Kalyan on Central Railway and Madras Central on Southern Railway.

(c) The system is working satisfactorily.

(d) The estimated cost of the installation on Southern Railway which covers Basin Bridge, Washermanpet, Korukkupettai and Veyasarpaudy, is Rs. 19.77 lakhs.

Bridge over Brahmaputra

550. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2711 on the 29th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress of work on the Railway Bridge over Brahmaputra;

(b) whether it will be completed during the scheduled time; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The construction of the foundations and piers of the bridge has been completed. The erection of the first girder has also been completed and that of second span is in progress. About 90 per cent. of the approach banks has been completed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The bridge is expected to be opened to traffic by the end of 1962.

Manash River Project in Assam

551. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the position of the negotiation of the Government of India with the Government of Bhutan in regard to the project on the river of Manash in the district of Goalpara in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Bhutan has given some condition in regard to the above project; and

(c) if so, what are the points and conclusions that they wanted to make?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The question of undertaking survey and investigation for the Manas Project was discussed by the Prime Minister of Bhutan and the representatives of the Government of India and Government of Assam at a meeting at Calcutta on 1-3-1961. The Gov-

ernment of Bhutan have agreed to survey and investigations being carried out in the catchment areas of Manas river in the territory of Bhutan. If, after investigations, it was considered that the project would be feasible and should be undertaken, the terms and conditions as regards construction of the project would be worked out jointly at a later date.

A.S.Ms. on various Divisions

552. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Station Masters are working in Howrah Division, Asansol Division including Dhanbad Transportation Division and Sealdah Division separately;

(b) how many such Assistant Station Masters are required in each division separately; and

(c) if the existing number is less than the requirement, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

		Number
(a)	Division	
	Howrah	721
	Sealdah	410
	Asansol (including Dhanbad)	567
(b)	Howrah	746
	Sealdah	438
	Asansol (including Dhanbad)	613

(c) Non-availability of Trained Assistant Station Masters. The shortage is expected to be made good by the end of December 1961 when the Probationery Assistant Station Masters undergoing training will be available for posting after successful completion of their training.

Accidents on Railways

553. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents, major or otherwise, happened in 1960 and 1961 so far on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether any Officer, Sectional Inspectors, Controlling Station Masters and Controllers in Eastern Railway have been punished for these accidents during the said period;

(c) if not, whether staff of any other category has been punished for that; and

(d) if so, what class the punished staff belong to in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The number of train accidents (Collisions, Derailments, Trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains) which occurred on Eastern Railway from January 1960 to September 1961, were 292.

(b) to (d). The number of staff under different categories punished so far is as under:

Category	No.
ection Controller	1
Asstt. Permanent Way Inspector	1
Carriage and Wagon Inspector	1
Inspector of Works (Special)	1
Maintenance Inspector of Block/Signal	2
Asstt. Traction Inspector	1
Fitter-in-Charge	2
Head Mistry/Mate/Gangman/Keyman	
Train Examiner/Fitter	16
Shunting staff	15
Assistant Station Master	15
Guard	28
Driver	45
Fireman	5
Cabinman/Leverman	24
Pointsman	9
Flagman/Flag Khalasi	3
Porter	4
Diesel Asstt./Relieving Transportation Asstt.	2
Gateman	1

Box-type Wagons

554. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of Box-type Wagons in use on different Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The total number of Box type wagons in use on the different railways on 10-11-1961 is 3538.

Production of Cotton

555. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of cotton in 1961; and

(b) how it compares with the previous year's production?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The total production of cotton during 1960-61 season (1st September, 1960 to 31st August, 1961) was 53.94 lakh bales against 36.78 lakh bales produced in 1959-60 season.

Recognition of All-India Posts and Telegraphs Employees Welfare Association

556. **Shri Manay:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation from the All-India P. & T. Employees Welfare Association, New Delhi, for grant of recognition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the main object of this Association is to safeguard the service interest and special rights of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees of the P. & T. Department; and

(c) if so, what is the decision taken in this respect by the Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Constitution of the Association received by Government the Association is intended to serve the social needs of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward class of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Supply of Railway Sleepers

557. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order for supply of Railway sleepers was placed with the Patnaik Industries private Ltd., of Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the value of orders placed so far with this firm;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sleepers supplied by this firm were all defective; and

(d) whether attempts were made to get these sleepers accepted by the Railway Authorities concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately Rs. 9 lakhs.

(c) No. However, a few sleeper plates from one consignment received at Cuttack were found to be underweight. These have not been used and the question of their disposal is under examination.

(d) Does not arise.

Rajasthan Feeder

558. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Feeder has been completed;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) the area of land which can be irrigated by this Rajasthan Feeder; and

(d) the total irrigation potentiality of Rajasthan canals and how much of it is being harnessed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) to (d). "Rajasthan Feeder" is the name given to that stretch of the Rajasthan Canal which starts at the Harike Headworks and ends at mile 134. This portion of the canal is not intended to provide any irrigation, but merely to supply water to the main Rajasthan Canal which starts from mile 134. Even though, the Feeder has not been fully completed, it has been possible to use its tail portion for supplying some water from the Sirhind Feeder into the main Rajasthan Canal for utilisation through the Naurangdesar Distributory has been completed and the water was released into it on the 11th October, 1961. It is expected to irrigate about 26,700 acres. The total area to be irrigated by the Canal on full development is of the order of 36.29 lakh acres annually.

The total expenditure incurred on the Rajasthan Canal Project including the Rajasthan Feeder was about Rs. 14.30 crores upto the end of October, 1961.

Co-operative Farming Societies

559. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cooperative farming societies had been formed in the country on the 2nd October, 1961;

(b) if so, how these societies are distributed among the different States; and

(c) what is the total area of land in each State covered by these societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 65].

दिल्ली में रेलवे फाटकों पर ऊपरी पुल

५६०. **श्री बलराज मधोक :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने रेलवे फाटक हैं ;

(ख) कितने फाटकों पर ऊपरी पुल बनाये गये हैं ;

(ग) कितने फाटकों पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या पटेल नगर में पटेल मार्ग पर ऊपरी पुल बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) दिल्ली राज्य में इस समय ४१ समपार (Level Crossing) हैं ।

(ख) चार, जिनमें से एक ऊपरी पुल यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है । बाकी तीन के लिए सड़क अधिकारियों द्वारा पहुच-मार्ग (Road approaches) बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर या नीचे पुल बनाने का काम रेल प्रशासन उसी हालत में अपने हाथ में लेते हैं जब वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार राज्य सरकार या सम्बन्धित सड़क अधिकारी उस काम पर अपने हिस्से की लागत अदा करने की रजामंदी दे देते हैं । दिल्ली क्षेत्र

में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए इस तरह के काम के लिए अभी तक दिल्ली प्रशासन या नगरपालिका अधिकारियों की ओर से कोई योजना नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

दिल्ली में शटल गाड़ी का समय बदलना

५६१. **श्री बलराज मधोक:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के सेरोजिनी नगर तथा नेताजी नगर के रहने वाले लोग कई बार वहां से प्रातः चलने वाली शटल गाड़ी का समय बदलने की मांग कर चुके हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) : १ डी० के० एस० डाउन शटल को सरोजिनी नगर से कुछ देर बाद चलाने के बारे में कुछ प्रतिवेदन आये हैं । परिचालन की दृष्टि से इस सुझाव पर अमल करना अभी संभव नहीं है ।

Temporary Employees of Irrigation and Power Ministry

562. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 390 in Rajya Sabha on the 5th September, 1961 regarding temporary employees of different categories in his Ministry as on the 31st May, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of Class IV employees whose length of service is between 10 and 15 years and who are temporary;

(b) the reasons for not confirming them; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to confirm them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There are 43 such employees; 34 in C.W. & P.C., seven in the Ganga Discharge Circle and two in the Ganga Barrage Investigation Circle.

(b) and (c). It has not been possible to confirm these employees due to a substantial number of posts still not being permanent. In the C.W. & P.C., the Investigation Divisions have to be temporary organisations. An annual review is being made to examine all temporary posts with a view to converting them into permanent ones expeditiously. The other nine employees, who were previously working in another temporary organisation, are now working in organisations which have been sanctioned on a purely temporary basis. It is only when these organisations are brought on to a permanent footing the question of confirming persons working there can be taken up.

Brajyatra in Braj

563. **Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have records about the annual Brajyatra in Braj;

(b) whether Government know that people of different provinces make this yatra;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that pilgrims suffer for lack of roads and that the camping places are not being properly looked after; and

(d) whether Government will do something to better the roads and the camping grounds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Braj is a place important from the point of view of primarily the home tourists. According to the principles followed by the Planning Commission in the preparation of the Second and Third Five Year Plans, the provision of facilities for tourists at such places

has been held to be the responsibility of the State Governments.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh are aware that Brajbhumi attracts pilgrims from practically all the states of India. They do not have statistics regarding the number of people who participate in the Brajyatra.

(c) No specific complaints have been received by the State Government regarding this yatra.

(d) Realising the importance of the Brajyatra, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, subject to availability of funds, propose providing better roads and suitable camping grounds with amenities like water supply, latrines etc.

Use of Furnace Oil in Lieu of Coal

564. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1256 on the 6th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of using Furnace Oil in place of coal; and

(b) the decision, if any, taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as Railways are concerned, no locomotive will, for the present, be converted to furnace oil burning. In regard to other industries, no final decision has yet been taken and the matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Telephones

565. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present demand for telephones in the country; and

(b) the number of telephones produced at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The registered demand at the commencement of the 3rd Five Year Plan was 2 lakhs but the potential demand is much higher. In addition during the 3rd Plan, a demand of 5 lakhs is expected to be generated.

(b) About 60,000 telephones are expected to be provided every year during the 3rd Plan. Though the factory produces more than 1 lakh telephones a year, the remaining quantities go for replacements and requirements of parties other than P. & T.

Leprosy Control

566. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons suffering from Leprosy in each State in the Country;

(b) the number of anti-leprosy centres in each State;

(c) how many more such centres are proposed to be opened in each State in the forthcoming year and at what cost;

(d) whether any advisory committee on leprosy programmes has been set up by the Government; and

(e) if so, what are its composition and functions?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A moderate estimate of leprosy cases in the country is about 20 lakhs. Due to non availability of complete survey figures, it is not possible to give the exact total number of leprosy cases in each State.

(b) Upto the end of Second Plan period, 137 Leprosy Control Centres have been established under the National Leprosy Control Scheme.

The Statewise distribution of these centres is indicated below:

1. Andhra Pradesh	15
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	18
4. Gujarat	3
5. Himachal Pradesh	3
6. Kerala	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	5
8. Madras	14
9. Maharashtra	22
10. Manipur	3
11. Mysore	10
12. Orissa	15
13. Punjab	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	9
15. West Bengal	13

(c) During the Third Five Year Plan 50 control units are proposed to be established in different States. The tentative allotment of 50 centres is given below:

Andhra Pradesh	5
Assam	1
Bihar	3
Maharashtra	3
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Madras	6
Mysore	1
Orissa	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	5
TOTAL	30
	20 (undesignated)
GRAND TOTAL	50

(d) Yes. A Leprosy Advisory Committee has been set up by the Government.

(e) The following is the composition of the Leprosy Advisory Committee:

Union Health Minister—*Chairman.*

Members.—A representative from each of the leading organisations doing leprosy work:

(i) Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

(ii) Mission to Lepers in India.

(iii) Maharogi Seva Mandal, Datapur Leprosy Colony, District Wardha.

(iv) Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha.

(v) Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Rajghat, Delhi.

(vi) Ramakrishna Mission, Howrah.

(vii) Belgian Leprosy Centre, Distt. Chingleput, Madras. (This institute has since been taken over by the Madras Government and as such a representative of this institute is no longer a member of the Committee).

(viii) Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal, Jagdambha Kushtdham, Tapovana, Amroati.

(ix) Secretary, Ministry of Health.

(x) Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health.

(xi) Director General of Health Services.

(xii) Deputy Director General (P.H.) or Assistant Director General (P.H.) of Health Services.

(xiii) Director, Indian Council of Medical Research.

The representatives of the State Governments are invited to the meetings of the Committee as observers.

The functions of this Committee are:

(i) To review the working of the Leprosy Control Scheme in different parts of the country;

(ii) to suggest measures for the improvement of the existing scheme;

(iii) to consider requests for grants from voluntary institutions for assistance for leprosy work and to make recommendations to Government; and

(iv) if the Committee felt it necessary, its Members could go and inspect the institutions and organisations connected with leprosy work and make a report about their working.

Transport Development Council

567. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the Transport Development Council was held in October this year;

(b) if so, what subjects were discussed; and

(c) what observations and recommendations were made by the Council in that meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A copy of the agenda for the meeting and a statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 66].

Photos of Catering Contractors at the Stalls

568. **Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a condition in the licence issued to the private catering contractors to place their 'photos' in the dining hall and other places in the railway buildings; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Air strip at Konarak

569. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned the construction of an air strip at Konarak in Orissa in order to encourage tourism;

(b) what is the amount of money sanctioned for this; and

(c) when the construction is proposed to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A suitable site for the purpose is being selected. An estimate will then be prepared after a proper survey of the area.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Telephone Industries, Bangalore

570. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for expanding the capacity of the Telephone Industries, Bangalore has been accepted;

(b) if so, what would be the production capacity when expanded and the estimated investment for the proposed expansion scheme; and

(c) whether any fresh capital is required to be invested towards the expansion scheme or the Industry is in a position to invest from its own resources?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbaraya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production capacity of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited at the beginning of the Third Five-

Year Plan and as anticipated at the end of the Plan is as follows:

	1960-61 (Actuals)	1965-66 (Anticipated)
(*i*) Telephones .	1,14,014	1,80,000
(*ii*) Exchange lines (Nominal) . .	74,265	1,36,000
(*iii*) Long distance Transmission equipment .	Rs. 66·11 lakhs worth of equipment	Rs. 260

The development programme of the Company in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 280 lakhs.

(c) The Company requires a loan of Rs. 230 lakhs on a staggered basis, which would be completely repaid from the Company's own resources by 1971-72.

Haridas Pur—Marsa Ghai Road in Orissa

571. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores for the construction of a Test Relief Road from Haridas Pur to Marsa Ghai;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) what is the estimated cost of the road as indicated by the State Government; and

(d) whether the sketch map of the proposed road will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the proposal made by the Chief Minister, Orissa, for the Central financial assistance for the construction of a road from Dhanmandal to Nuagaon in the Haridaspur-Marsaghai area of the Cuttack District of the State. According to the State Government, this project is estimated to cost Rs. 6.86 crores. No specific amount of the financial assistance required has, however, been indicated. In order to be able to examine the project, the Government of India has requested the Government of Orissa to supply some technical details which are awaited.

(d) Copies of the sketch showing the proposed road have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

Rail Line from Daitary Mines to Paradip Port

572. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have made a request for the construction of a new rail line from the Daitary mines to the Paradip port; and

(b) what decision has been taken on this proposal and what would be the approximate cost of the line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Amongst the various lines recommended by the Orissa Government for construction during the Third Five Year Plan a line joining Tomka Hill to the Howrah-Madras main line and a line from Nergundi to Paradip were included.

(b) The rail link to Tomka in Sukinda area from the Kharagpur-Cuttack main line would roughly cost Rs. 2.50 crores, and its extension to Daitery would cost a further sum of Rs. 4.32 crores. The line from Nergundi to Paradip will cost about Rs. 7 crores. The inclusion of a rail link from Sukinda|Daitery mining areas to a junction point on the Kharagpur-Cuttack main line, in the railway programme of the Third Five Year Plan, is under consideration. The Nergundi-Paradip line is not included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Night Air Mail Service

573. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communi-**

cations be pleased to state how many times during 1961 the night air mail service flights had started late and/or arrived late together with the information regarding how late in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): A detailed statement giving the requisite information upto August, 1961, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 67].

No record is kept of delays of less than half an hour duration.

Payment of Compensation to Victims of Railway Accidents

574. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 258 on the 8th August, 1961 and state the progress made in regard to payment of compensation to the remaining 21 cases of Railway accidents which were under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Out of the remaining 21 cases, 11 more have been finalised and 10 are under various stages of disposal.

Import of Foodgrains

575. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the period from 1st January, 1961 to 31st October 1961; and

(b) the details of various agreements under which imported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 3015 thousand metric tons.

(b) These foodgrains were imported against the following agreements:

Commodity	*Exporting country*	*Agreement*
Wheat.	*U.S.A.*	(*i*) P.L. 480 of September, 1958.
		(*ii*) P.L. 480 of November, 1959.
		(*iii*) P.L. 480 of May, 1960.
		(*iv*) Manganese/Wheat Barter of March, 1959.
	Canada	Colombo Plan Aid 1960-61
	Australia .	Various contracts of 1960 and 1961.
Rice .	*Burma*	(*i*) 1960 Contract. (*ii*) 1961 Contract.
	U.S.A.	P.L. 480 of May, 1960.
	U.A.R.	Agreement of February, 1961.
Milo. .	*U.S.A.* .	P. L. 480 of September, 1960.

Prices and Stocks of Rice in the Country

576. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to prices and stocks of rice in the country;

(b) whether rice was imported from other countries during 1961-62 so far; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The All-India index number of wholesale prices of rice (*Base*: 1952-53—100) during the 2nd week of November, 1961 was 107 as compared to 108 in October and 110 in September.

Though no reliable information is available about the precise stocks of rice held by the traders and cultivators, the stock position appears to be generally satisfactory. The stocks of

rice with Government on 5th November, 1961 were as follows:—

Central Government	7·08 lakh metric tons
State Governments	2·48 lakh metric tons
Total:	9·56 lakh metric tons

(b) and (c). During the financial year 1961-62, actual arrivals of rice from abroad upto 31st October 1961 amounted to about 2·46 lakh metric tons.

Prices and Stocks of Wheat in the Country

577. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to prices and stocks of wheat in the country; and

(b) the quantity of wheat imported from other countries during 1961-62 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No reliable information is available about the stocks of wheat available with the traders and cultivators, but the stocks of wheat held by the Central and State Governments as on the 4th November, 1961, were as follows:—

Central Government	16·66 lakh metric tons
State Governments	1·96 lakh metric tons
Total :	18·62 lakh metric tons

The present is the lean period of the year for wheat when the prices of wheat generally start rising. Even so, the prices of wheat are ruling at reasonable levels. The index number of wholesale prices of wheat in October, 1961, was 89·4 as compared to 90.2 during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) During the financial year 1961-62, up to the end of October, 17·25 lakh tons of wheat have been imported from abroad.

Milk Factory in Punjab

578. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are giving any financial aid to Punjab for starting a milk factory in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The reference to "Milk Factory" in the question is presumably to a Milk Products Factory. A composite plant which will supply milk to Amritsar city and manufacture milk products like butter, ghee and milk powder is being set up at Verka near Amritsar. The factory will handle about 2,500 mds. of milk daily to be obtained through Co-operatives and three milk chilling centres being set up at Patti, Mehta and Fategarh Churian.

The total capital outlay on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 41.50 lakhs of which about Rs. 36.80 lakhs has already been spent.

Radio, Telephone Link with Bombay-Delhi-Chandigarh

579. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio telephone link between Bombay, Delhi and Chandigarh has been established recently; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Robberies in Trains

580. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been made in all the cases of robbery in running trains which took place during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Electrification of Railways

581. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of railways from Delhi to Ferozepure has been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fruit Tinning Factory in Ferozepore

582. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached the Centre for licensing of a Fruit Tinning factory in Ferozepore District; and

(b) if so, whether it is intended to install fruit Tinning factory in the private sector and the name of the party?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मोती बाग-२ नई दिल्ली में डाक तार घर

५८३. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतीबाग-२ नई दिल्ली में अभी तक न डाकघर है, न तारघर है और न ही सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है ; और

(ख) ये सुविधायें उस बस्ती में कब तक दी जायेंगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर तो वहां मौजूद है, लेकिन डाकघर व तारघर नहीं है ।

(ख) डाक व तारघर बनाने के लिए ज़मीन प्राप्त करने के प्रश्न पर निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय से बातचीत चल रही है और उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध होते ही आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ।

Manhandling of a Ticket Collector by Railway Magistrate

584. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a visiting Railway Magistrate manhandled a ticket collecter who asked to show his ticket at Subzimandi Railway Station;

(b) if so, whether police were called in at the Subzimandi Railway Station;

(c) if so, the details of the incident

(d) whether an enquiry was made into the case; and

(e) decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) There was a little altercation between the Railway Magistrate and the Ticket Collector as the latter insisted upon the former to produce the ticket before making an exit through the gate.

(d) and (e). The matter is under departmental enquiry.

Irrigation Works in Tripura

585. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Irrigation works in Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan and uptill now; and

(b) what is the amount spent so far and which are the areas; Sub-Division-wise, in which irrigation works have been done?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs. 15·29 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Schemes.

(b) Estimated expenditure is Rs. 6·00 lakhs. Sub-Division-wise information is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

586. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madurai Ramnad Chamber of Commerce submitted a memorandum to him on the 4th October, 1961 at Madurai regarding sugar prices and starting of more sugar factories in Maharashtra and South India States;

(b) if so, action proposed by Government in this regard;

(c) how many such factories are proposed in these areas during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) what is the prevailing price of sugar after the partial decontrol from the 27th September, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As regards sugar price, control has been withdrawn with effect from 28th September, 1961. Due to increase in production licensing of further capacity in the sugar industry has been suspended.

(c) Out of 19 factories licensed against the Third Plan Target, 17 are in Maharashtra and Southern States. In addition 8 factories licensed against Second Plan will also be established in these areas during the Third Plan period.

(d) The average wholesale prices in Kanpur, Bombay and Madras markets for the week ending 11-11-1961 were Rs. 38·76, 41·06 and 42·42 per maund respectively.

Cancer

587. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Doctors have evolved specifics for curing cancer as a result of researches conducted recently;

(b) if so, whether it is being utilised in our hospitals; and

(c) whether many cancer patients have addressed Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Government have no information in this respect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Railway Problems in Southern Districts of Madras

588. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representation was made by Madurai Ramand Chamber of Commerce to the Deputy Minister when he visited Madurai on the 6th October, 1961 concerning railway problems facing the Southern Districts of Madras State;

(b) if so, the action proposed in this regard;

(c) whether Salem-Bangalore line will be extended to Dindigul *via* Karur; and

(d) what steps are being taken for diverting part of Madurai goods to East Madurai?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The various suggestions contained in the Memorandum are being looked into.

(c) The proposal is not included in the physical programme of the Railways in the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) Madurai-east station is at present a flag station open for goods traffic, only in 'smalls' and not in wagonloads. Conversion of this station into a crossing station, with facilities for dealing with wagonload traffic was examined but was not found to be financially justified.

चावल की ढुलाई के लिए रेल डिब्बे

५८९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य-प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, जो ५ नवम्बर, १९६१ को हुआ था, सर्वसम्मति से मांग की है कि भारत सरकार चावल की ढुलाई के लिये पर्याप्त माल गाड़ी के डिब्बों का प्रबन्ध करे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). ५ नवम्बर, १९६१ को महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्रियों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसके बारे में इस मंत्रालय को पता नहीं था । लेकिन उस सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही का उद्धरण खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय से मंगाया गया है ।

सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही में यह बताया गया कि १९६२ में, व्यापारियों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश से महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के करीब तीन लाख टन फालतू चावल भेजे जाने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए १२ महीने में बड़ी लाइन के लगभग १५,००० माल-डिब्बों की जरूरत होगी । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि मध्य प्रदेश की मंडियों में आने वाले धान की मात्रा और उसकी कुटाई और गोदामों में रखने की क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर रेलवे से प्रति मास चावल भेजने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाय । सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया जाना चाहिए कि वह पिछले अनुभव के आधार पर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात सरकार की सलाह से चावल भेजने के लिए माल-डिब्बों की सप्लाई के लिए मासिक कार्यक्रम बनाये और तीनों राज्यों की ओर से उसे रेलवे बोर्ड को भेजे । यह कार्यक्रम अभी तक नहीं मिला है । माल भेजने के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार स जब कार्यक्रम मिलेगा, तो रेलवे बोर्ड उस पर उपयुक्त कारंवाई करेगा ।

पटना के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के लिये परिवहन व्यवस्था

५९०. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटना के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में यात्रियों के परिवहन और पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधा निमित्त रेलवे विभाग ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : इस बात को देखते हुए कि कितने सवारी डिब्बे और ईंजन मिल सकते हैं, गाड़ियों में कितने डिब्बे लगाये जा सकते हैं, लाइन की क्षमता क्या है और दूसरे साधन कहां तक उपलब्ध हैं और साथ ही माल यातायात की आवश्यकताओं का समुचित ध्यान रखते हुए अतिरिक्त यातायात के परिवहन की व्यवस्था

की जायेगी और इस सम्बन्ध में पटना स्टेशन पर आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी ।

अमरीकी गेहूं

५९१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन मास में कितने अमरीकी गेहूं का आयात किया गया तथा राज्यों को इसी समय के बीच कितना दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या इस समय देश में गेहूं की मांग कम हो गयी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) अगस्त, सितम्बर, तथा अक्तूबर, १९६१, इन गत तीन महीनों में लगभग ५·८५ लाख मीट्रिक टन अमरीकी गेहूं का आयात किया गया था । राज्यों को दिये गये आयातित अमरीकी गेहूं के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किन्तु इसी अवधि में राज्यों को दी जाने वाली आयातित गेहूं की कुल मात्रा ६·९४ लाख मीट्रिक टन थी ।

(ख) इस वर्ष गेहूं की अच्छी फसल होने के कारण आयातित गेहूं की मांग गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा कुछ हद तक कम है ।

Sleeper Coach in Bombay-Nagpur Express

592. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in December, 1960 the Public Relations Officer of the Central Railway had assured that a sleeper coach would be introduced in the Bombay-Nagpur Express but nothing has materialised for the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is ascertained from the Central Railway that no assurance was given by the Public Relations Officer. The question of introducing sleeper coaches on the Bombay-Nagpur Express will be examined.

African Horse Sickness in Madhya Pradesh

593. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that African Horse disease is affecting almost all districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). African Horse Sickness has affected 30 out of 43 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 2,489 out of 2,597 horses which contracted the disease have died. The incidence is low compared to last year when 37 districts were affected and 7,336 out of 8,268 horses suffering from the disease died during the period from 28th August to 31st December, 1960.

In October 1960, the State Government enacted the African Horse Sickness Act under which the Divisional Deputy Directors of Animal Husbandry were given powers to issue notifications declaring infected areas and under the Act, the movement of animals from the infected to clean areas is restricted. Assemblage of equines in markets and fairs and dealings in infected horses has been prohibited. Strict hygienic measures have been instituted in places where outbreaks have occurred and carcasses of dead and destroyed animals are being properly disposed of so as to prevent spread of further infection. So far 44,368 doses of Horse Sickness Vaccine have been obtained by the State Government from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and distributed for mass vaccination purposes. To assist the State Government in this campaign, the Central Government have agreed to subsidise the sale of vaccine to the extent of 50 per cent of the current

price of Re. 1 per dose provided the State Government undertake vaccination free of cost.

According to latest reports, the disease is subsiding in Madhya Pradesh.

Dhanamandal Station

594. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lights are not provided in the Waiting Hall of the Dhanamandal Station of the South Eastern Railway thereby causing hardship to the far-off passengers who stay there in the night;

(b) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Station as power is available nearby; and

(c) if so, when that would materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) Work is already in progress, and is expected to be completed shortly.

Dam near Krishna River Bridge

595. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1931 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the matter of construction of reservoir Dam near the Krishna River Bridge between Alimatti and Seethimani on Sholapur-Hubli section of Southern Railway in Mysore State has been examined in consultation with the Planning Commission in view of the re-girding programme of the said railway bridge; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Upper Krishna Project as proposed by the Government of Mysore is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Tube-well Scheme in Mysore State

596. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 251 on the 8th August, 1961 regarding Tube-well Scheme in Mysore State and state:

(a) whether the preliminary scientific assessment of detailed geological reconnaissance work in Raichur District, Mysore State is over; and

(b) if so, the details of the assessment?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The sub-surface formations are of a type which lack major structure control for groundwater accumulation. The area is therefore not suitable for construction of deep tube-wells.

Panchayat Elections

597. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2251 on the 24th August, 1961 regarding Panchayat elections and state:

(a) what further information the Ministry is in a position to supply about elections of Panchayats in those and other States or Union territories;

(b) whether political parties did not participate in Panchayat elections in any State; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Presidents of District Councils or Zila Parishads in some States, *e.g.*, U.P. were elected on party basis?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Information in addition to that supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2251 on 24-8-1961, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

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12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had received a few notices of adjournment motions, and I had disallowed those notices, but then, I have received certain objections that some of the Members do not agree with me. I would request them to come to my Chamber when I rise from here and then discuss with me. Of course, they would not expect me to change my view. Just when I have taken one decision, they would not except me to change it, unless they convince me; if they want to convince me, I would request them to come and see me, and we can discuss it, and if I agree with them, certainly, I would take them up, but not now.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We submit even to that, but normally the practice has been that we are allowed to mention about the admissibility at least of the adjournment motion. I am not going into that question, but I am bowing strictly to your ruling. I would like to say something at least about the admissibility, though I am not seeking information; my contention in my notice is that it is a matter for censure; I am not even mentioning it now, because I do not want it to be mentioned, unless you give me an opportunity. I am afraid that the matter was not even referred to you properly; the matter is not one in which we are seeking or eliciting information, but we think that since it constitutes a reversal of policy, it is a matter for censure. I, therefore, plead that you allow us to mention it first.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): A private airlines company is being given....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would just put it to hon. Members that in order to uphold the dignity of the Chair, they should co-operate with me; when once a decision has been taken, at least, for that time, it should be accepted. We should go by the rules; if there have been lapses at certain moments, perhaps, they might not be repeated now, and I hope hon. Members would not ask me to repeat them. We shall sit down together and discuss, and certainly if they can convince me and there is some force in what they say, I am prepared to take them up; but, for that moment at least, a decision, if once it has been taken, should be accepted. I hope hon. Members will agree with me on this point, and I hope we shall proceed on that presumption.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to make a small submission with regard to adjournment motions. I submit to your ruling, but whenever an adjournment motion is given notice of, it is up to the hon. Member to prove and convince you that it is a matter of urgent public importance. If you give your ruling after that, then, it will be a very good thing. Otherwise, before the ruling is given, it is left to the hon. Member to convince you by stating the facts, whether it is a matter of urgent public importance or not; if you can give your ruling after that, then it would be better.

Shri Nath Pai: We would not go into the merits of the case.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member who gives notice of an adjournment motion must first state the

facts on which he relies to say that it is a matter of urgent public importance; he has to mention them in the notice itself. *Prima facie*, if all that is accepted, then the Chair has to decide whether really the Chair agrees that that matter is urgent and is of public importance or not. Therefore on the facts given in that notice, the Chair has to take a decision whether it gives the permission or not. If there is any doubt, certainly, the Chair would ask the hon. Member who has given the notice just to help him in coming to a decision whether it is so or not.

Now, in this case, because I was clear on the facts stated by the Members themselves, therefore, I have taken that decision. If certain things have been withheld by hon. Members which they want to disclose to me just now after the decision, certainly, I shall welcome them, and I shall ask them to come to my Chamber, and we can discuss the matter.

Shri Nath Pai: So, your final decision is not given? May I assume that your final decision is not given?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My final desion is given, and that has been conveyed to the hon. Member as well.

Shri Nath Pai: This is patently unfair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he thinks that it is unfair, I cannot help it; the ultimate word lay with me.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The air services have been nationalised. But the Kalinga Airways has been given a regular service from Bombay to Baroda. It is just a reversal of policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is going to disclose what is contained in the adjournment motion, that is not fair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I beg one thing of you. If you have given your ruling once and for all that this is not admissible, I think you should permit us to argue it. If the matter is left open, as my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai has said, then, we would certainly bow to your ruling and say that we accept it, but the matter is very patently within the ambit of the Centre....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is my difficulty that I am not well up in English and I make mistakes. I tried to say that I had given my decision, but I am prepared to review it and revise it; if more facts are brought to my notice and hon. Members feel that certainly there is some weight in them, I shall certainly consider them; and I am prepared to be convinced always if other facts are brought to my notice. But so far as the *prima facie* case based on the contents of the motion was concerned, I have given that decision.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There is another adjournment motion of mine. But I have not received any intimation from you that it has been disallowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be conveyed to the hon. Member just now. Because it was just the same as the others, probably, it was not conveyed.....

Shri Tangamani: It was a different one altogether.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken a decision on that also. If it has not been conveyed to Shri Tangamani, I might say that the fate of his motion also is similar to that of the other motions. I am sorry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our motion was absolutely within the ambit of the Centre. And it is a matter of urgent public importance. So, it should at least be permitted to be raised.

Shri Tangamani: It has something to do with the French possessions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to come and see me after I go to my Chamber, and we can discuss it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it becomes a convention, it becomes very difficult. Out of deference to you, we accept it. But if it becomes a convention that we cannot argue about the admissibility, which, to us, is absolutely patent, and about which possibly we may be able to convince you.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is this. There ought to be some authority or somebody who should take a decision, and ultimately if it comes to the Chair, then that decision, when once it is taken, should be accepted, even if it be wrong, at that moment. Now, I have taken a decision. Supposing it is wrong, and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty thinks that it is absurd and it is wrong, then, should there be an appeal to me or to the House that it should be upset just at this moment? It should be considered in all its aspects. Even if some Member thinks that it is not correct, then too, another occasion can be there for review, and we can discuss it, and I am prepared to be convinced, and if certainly there is some weight in what the hon. Members say, I shall reconsider it. That is what I would like to say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is all right, so long as it is not taken as a convention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRICES OF RAW JUTE

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The difficulties faced by the jute growers of Orissa and West Bengal owing to the fall in the prices of raw jute in the Calcutta market below Rs. 30 per maund and immediate need for commencing price-support operations".

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There were two calling-attention-notices. Have both of them been clubbed together?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It was the same motion. My name has been clubbed along with that of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Kanungo: The movement of jute prices is kept under constant watch by the Government of India. After the abnormal conditions that prevailed in the last season as a result of shortage of raw jute, it was not unexpected that prices would come down to normal levels with the assurance of abundant supplies of jute in the current season. The fall in price has been gradual; the price of Assam bottom variety at Calcutta ranged between Rs. 33 and Rs. 35·50 a maund throughout September and October, 1961. In November there has been a further fall and the price touched the level of Rs. 30 a maund on the 20th of this month. As a result of intervention by the Jute Commissioner, purchase of substantial quantities of jute by certain mill groups has been reported and the price trend has been steadier. Since then, there has been no further fall.

In the course of my reply to the discussions held in this House on the 25th August, 1961, on fixation of a statutory minimum price for jute, I had stated that jute prices will not be allowed to go down to uneconomic levels. Government have very carefully considered the whole situation and particularly the implications of statutorily fixing a floor price. It has to be realised that in respect of a major export commodity like jute, considerations like competition in overseas market are of paramount importance. As an alternative to a

floor price, Government have prevailed on the Indian Jute ills Association to constitute a Buffer Stock Agency which would conduct purchase operations in the market with a view to stabilise prices. This Agency would enter the market as and when prices tend to fall to uneconomic levels. This Agency is now awaiting formal registration. Pending registration of the Agency, the Indian Jute Mill Association has asked its member mills to make purchases. This Agency should be able to impart stability to the market by its judicious operations and thus assure to the grower an economic price for his produce. Government are closely watching the situation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to a news item—a Calcutta report—which has appeared in today's *Statesman* which says that the situation has become so serious that some steps are being taken by the Forward Markets Commission to prevent the growth of speculative pressure tending to depress the prices of jute to unduly low levels? May I know from him whether this speculative pressure which is apperhended is not at least partly due to recent Government statements which have been made publicly by the Jute Commissioner and other people to the effect that during the current season it may not be necessary for the Government to purchase raw jute at all? Is this not a very serious situation?

Shri Kanungo: I have stated that all steps are being taken to maintain the prices at economic levels. One of the steps is to regulate forward transactions. I have seen the report referred to by the hon. Member. Presumably, the Forward Markets Commission is taking certain steps in regulating forward transactions. This is one aspect of it.

We are watching the situation every day. As I have stated with the buffer stock agency working in a couple of weeks, prices will not sag.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister has said just now that they are watching the market. The registration of the buffer stock agency will take some time. But actually jute is being sold at Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 a maund in Orissa. These are the months when jute will go from the hands of the growers to the traders who make a profit. For this reason only, we wanted protection to be given to the jute growers. If a floor price, minimum price or economic price, whatever it is, is announced now, that will achieve the objective. If it is not possible for Government for certain reasons to fix a floor price for all time to come, what prevents them from announcing a floor price for this season at least? The buffer stock body has not yet been registered.

Shri Kanungo: I would not like to enter into a debate on the matter. I have mentioned in the statement that the prices have not gone down below Rs. 30.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: (Basirhat): That is the Calcutta price. That is the rate at which the mills are going to buy. That is the middleman's rate. What about the rate at which the peasant is selling? He knows perfectly well—and we have been sending urgent letters about this—that in West Bengal the prices which the peasants are getting in the primary market are Rs. 25, Rs. 26, Rs. 27 and Rs. 28. He is misleading the House and saying that Rs. 30 is the price.

Shri Kanungo: I have not misled the House. I have mentioned in the statement the Calcutta price.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What steps have been taken to protect the jute growers?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The concern expressed is that the actual prices the growers are getting are much lower, and Members desire that Government should come forward and take some measures so that the growers, the real producers, get an economic price.

Shri Kanungo: That is what I said, that prices will not be allowed to fall below Rs. 30 in Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We asked one question and he has answered another.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A specific question has been asked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In calling Attention Notices, normally questions are not allowed. If Members desire, they can have a regular discussion on this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have been pressing for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members, if they desire a regular discussion, may table a regular motion for that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I had given notice of an adjournment motion, but with the consent of the Speaker, it was converted into a Calling Attention Notice. Here I am trying to elicit information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed him opportunity to ask questions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Only one question more.

Is it not a fact that the price of jute in the primary market in Orissa is Rs. 25, that is, Rs. 5 less than the Calcutta price? Are Government going to take any steps to see that the growers also are able to sell at Rs. 30 in Orissa?

Shri Kanungo: Prices very for various reasons, according to the distance from Calcutta availability of railways facilities and other factors. I cannot provide for a price at all stations. All I have undertaken is that prices will not be allowed to fall below Rs. 30 in Calcutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The whole operation is now being left to the IJMA, who are the biggest bulk buyers. They are the people who have always depressed the market, and they are the people who are going to be permitted to build a buffer stock. Government are now giving us to understand that we are not going to give a minimum price for jute to the primary producer. That is the statement Government have made. Am I right in this?

An Hon. Member: Quite right.

Shri Kanungo: The hon. lady Member is not right. The agency is being provided under a particular association, and Government undertake to see that the prices are not allowed to go down.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will advice the half a dozen Members to sit with the Minister and discuss it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We shall raise raise a discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is with the traders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members can table a Motion for discussion.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ACTION ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of the Second Lok Sabha:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. 1—Fourteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 69]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Thirteenth Session 1961. [*See* Appendix I, Annexure No. 70]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Twelfth Session 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 71]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIIII—Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 72]

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII—Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 73]

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII—Ninth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 74.]

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Eighth Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 75]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(i) The Delhi Development (Betterment Charge Arbitration) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1111, dated the 9th September 1961. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-3338/61.]

(ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 2226 dated 16th September 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. 3339/61.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 12/34/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th September 1961, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3340/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1304 dated the 28th October 1961, under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, along with an explanatory note.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3341/61.]

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 27th November 1961, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

An Hon. Member: Nothing will be carried over.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:

2. Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by Shri Braj Raj Singh and others seeking disapproval of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance, 1961.

3. Consideration and passing of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill, 1961.

4. Further consideration of the motion moved by the Minister of Industry on 24th November, 1961, on the constitution of a Joint Committee on State Undertakings.

5. Discussion on the Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

6. Discussion and voting of:—

   Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1961-62.

   Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1961-62.

7. Consideration and passing of:—

   The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1961.

   The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961.

8. Discussion on the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the year 1959-60 and the Review by the Government of the working of the Company, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March 1961, on a motion to be moved by Shri P. G. Deb and others at 2.30 p.m. on 28th November 1961.

9. Discussion on the conviction and imprisonment of Col. Bhattacharya by a Pakistan Military Tribunal to be raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee and others on Wednesday, the 29th November, after disposal of Questions.

10. Discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Railways on the 20th November, 1961 on the major accidents which occurred recently on a motion to be moved by Shri Rajendra Singh and others on 1st December, after disposal of questions.

I would, with your permission, like to inform the House that it is quite likely that this House might adjourn on the 8th December *sine die*.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What are the special reasons for adjourning the House earlier?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The special reason is that there are certain important pending Bills and also new Bills. The Government have considered that they would not like to proceed with them at the fag end of the session. They are very important Bills, and therefore this decision has been taken. I am very sorry to announce this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why did not the Government consider this when the schedule of business was announced? Why have they changed their apinion now?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I have said this decision has been taken

on second thoughts. Some of these Bills are of such a nature that Members would press for their reference to Select Committee, and once these Bills are referred to a Select Committee, there will be no time, and all the labour will be wasted after the dissolution of the House. These things will lapse. All these points have been taken into consideration. I do admit that these things could have been taken into consideration earlier, but on second thoughts, when we discussed this matter in detail, we have come to this decision.

Apart from that, as you have noticed, the House does not take very much interest in all these things now because....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is he sure he will not have third thoughts?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is no reflection on the House, but it is a fact.

An Hon. Member: What is a fact?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As we have seen, some of the Bills, for which we had given two hours, collapsed within a few minutes.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): For the first time, the Bills seemed to be sensible. So, we said "Why debate them at length"?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We are now told that the House is going to end on the 8th. Many questions have been tabled, many important questions, for the 15th. What is going to happen to all those questions? There is some non-official agenda also which has been proposed. What is going to happen to that? If Government have no work, we can fill it up with non-official agenda, if they are prepared. We are prepared.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I rise on a point of order. Is it for the Government to decide when the House should adjourn *sine die* or is it for the Speaker to decide?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have expressed their views. Now, the Speaker would consider and give his decision.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: But he said the House was going to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is their proposal. The Speaker will consider and give his decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He must answer my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the one side it is urged by a colleague of the hon. Member that it should be the Speaker who should decide when the House should adjourn.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not saying about the adjournment. I want to know how he is going to fit in all the questions which have been tabled within December 8. He should inform us. It is up to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Speaker considers when the House is to be adjourned, he will take all these things into consideration before he comes to a final decision.

Shri Tangamani: In that case, may I make a submission? There are several questions which have been tabled from the 11th to 15th December. Normally, if the House adjourns on the 8th, these questions will lapse. So, we would like to submit that in case you decide to adjourn the House *sine die* on the 8th, the statements and replies to these questions may be laid on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am glad Shri Tangamani has answered the question that was put by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

12.25 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

INDIAN CENTRAL SPICES AND CASHEWNUT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 4(13) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) (I.C.A.R.) Resolution No. F.27-12|60-AIII, dated the 7th September, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 4(13) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) (I.C.A.R.) Resolution No. F.27-12|60-AIII, dated the 7th September, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Humayun Kabir on the 24th November, 1961, namely:

"That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): We are discussing this very important Bill at a time when the various industrially advanced countries have achieved considerable technological and scientific progress. When we see certain figures, we will be amazed to see to what extent we have to make up the leeway in order to catch up with the other industrial nations. For instance, we have about nine degree-holders for every million of the population as against 500 in the Soviet Union and the U.S.A.

Not only that. In order to derive the benefit of technological and scientific advance for the building up of the economy of our country and for the development of our industries, it is very necessary that we should train as many technical people as possible. In order to exploit the immense natural resources of our country, it is very essential that we should turn out as many technical graduates as possible.

I would now touch upon the question of admission to these four institutes of higher technology. These are institutes entirely financed by the Central Government, and I would suggest that admissions should be on an all-India basis and on merit. Otherwise, I am afraid that the wastage which is said to be 33 per cent today in these technical institutions would only be a loss to the country, a loss on the investment that we are making.

It may be argued on behalf of the Government, and I agree, that certain backward communities have to be given some preferential treatment in the matter of admission to these institutions. The Constitution also lays down that some sort of protection should be given to certain communities in the matter of admission to these institutions. I would earnestly urge upon the Minister and the Government to see that the Institute takes

care to provide some extra classes to such students so that they can also come up to the mark. Otherwise, there will be a terrible wastage.

In clause 5 it is stated that the terms and conditions of service of the employees of these institutes can be varied and that if they do not agree to the changed terms their services can be terminated by giving them a certain remuneration like three months salary. I should think this is a very unjust provision. When the conditions of service are varied and if a professor or a lecturer in the institute feels that the new conditions are disadvantageous to him, it is but proper that he should be allowed to exercise an option. Option should be given either to opt for the old conditions of service or for the new. There should be no termination at all. This is what is being done in various governmental undertakings. Therefore, I would like the Minister to see that this clause is suitably amended, providing for the option.

Then, in the case of disputes between the employees and the management of the Institutes, a provision is being made for a tribunal of arbitration. Representation is also given to the aggrieved employee to nominate one on the tribunal. But there is a subsequent clause which says that the decision of the tribunal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of law. Generally, arbitration is binding on both the parties. I would like the Minister to examine this subclause to see whether it does not run counter to the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

I make this point specially because a similar question was discussed in various conferences convened by the Labour Minister, with regard to the question of taking the decision of the National Tribunal or the Industrial Tribunal to the High Court or the Supreme Court. It was the desire of so many people, especially the representatives of labour, that the decision of the Industrial Tribunal or the National Tribunal shall be final and there shall be no appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court. But the employers said that it will go against the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution if you take away the right to go in appeal. We were asking for the decision to be made final because when the issue goes to the High Court or the Supreme Court there are long delays. Therefore, we suggested that it should be put an end to. But, we were told on behalf of Government by the Labour Minister that it is not possible and that it will go against the Constitution. So, in that context, I am asking the Minister to examine whether this does not go counter to the fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Here I want to cite the instance of a Professor who was Head of the Mining Department in the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. He was one of the eminent professors in our country; he was head of the Coal Mining Department. He happened to give evidence in a great mine disaster in the Chinakuri mines. On the mere ground that he had not obtained the permission of the Director to go and give evidence before that enquiry, his services were terminated. Assuming he had committed an act of indiscretion, the punishment meted out to him was out of all proportion to the mistake he had committed.

The country today is short of several experts. In this connection I may point out that this professor.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing which I might bring to the notice of the hon. Member, that it is the practice—and a very wholesome one—that if some individual cases are to be referred to prior notice should be given so that the Minister might be ready with facts.

Then, again, there is the second thing. When the hon. Member takes

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

up a particular case, then, it appears as if a special representation is being made on behalf of a particular person or persons and the position of the Minister or the Government becomes rather difficult in that respect. Therefore, care should be taken that, unless it is very necessary, individual cases should not be referred to because it becomes rather embarrassing in this House. It is broadcast everywhere and it is a representation on behalf of one individual employee. It can be taken up with the Minister or Government. But, so far as the practice is concerned, prior notice is also necessary.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I may submit that Government are fully aware of this. It is not as if they are not aware of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. But the fact whether the Minister has come prepared with that case or not should also be taken into consideration. If no suitable reply is given, it may be presumed that, perhaps, that representation was a just one or that something unjust had been done to the individual.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not raising any policy question. I am referring.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is said that the officer was very good and very efficient, then, probably, the Minister might have some materials and might say he committed that wrong or this indiscretion and all that would become a subject of controversy. That should also be avoided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In this case the notice of termination was given. Anyhow I do not want to pursue that. I only say that in view of the great shortage in our country of qualified personnel, they should be treated leniently and opportunity should be given to them to place their case before Government.

Then I come to the question of scales of pay. I want to know whether the scales of pay as recommended by the All India Council of Technical Education and accepted by Government have been implemented in these institutes. I am not aware of it. Let us be a model for others—before we ask the State Governments to implement these scales.

There is a provision for the exchange of professors with other countries. I welcome this because it is very healthy. It will enable professors of various institutions to go abroad and also enable those institutes to receive professors from abroad; it will be mutually beneficial.

I have not much to say about the constitution of the Board, the Senate and the Council because I am not aware of the procedures of the various universities which have been established. These institutes are going to be put on the same level as the other universities with regard to the grant of degrees. I am not questioning the status because they are going to award degrees in research also.

I want a section in every one of these institutes to be entirely devoted to research activities.

I now come to clause 31(k). In this provision has been made for the nomination to the Council of three Members of Parliament, two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha. This is a very important body which will go into every question connected with the Institute; for example, the development of the institute, research in this institute, the syllabii, the duration of courses of study etc. Therefore, I consider this a very important body; and I would like more Members of Parliament to be associated with this Council. For this purpose I have tabled an amendment that instead of three Members of Parliament there shall be six nominated to this Council. This Council will be responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the

four institutes. We are going to spend some Rs. 6 crores per year and subsequently we may be spending about Rs. 10 crores per year. The association of more Members of Parliament would enable them to exercise a proper check and contribute to the development.

I have given notice of another amendment but that does not seem to have been circulated; I do not know whether it is not admissible. I wanted one of the professors to be nominated to represent the interests of the teaching staff and others employed in the Institutes. That will enable the professors to put their point of view in this body. The council is a very important body.

With these few words, I welcome this measure. It will have a far-reaching importance in the development of the training of the technical personnel and in the industrial advancement of our country.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The Bill before the House which wants to place the institutes of technology on a sound footing and invest them with the character of national importance is undoubtedly a welcome measure, though I am of the opinion that in certain important matters it does not go far enough. It provides a structure of framework for the institutes. All the four institutions will be independent and there is no co-ordination in so far as their educational activities are concerned. The Bill invests each of them with corporate existence and provides the framework for each of them, namely, board of governors with chairman, senate, etc. But what is there to co-ordinate their work and to see that the activities of these four institutions are co-ordinated? So far as the Council is concerned, which is supposed to co-ordinate the activities of the four institutions, it is totally ineffective. What are its functions? It says: 'to advise on matters relating to the duration of the courses'. It does not refer to the syllabus as my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, put it. It will say that such and such course should be of such and such duration. What is going to be taught? The Council has no concern at all about it. It appears as if each institute may teach whatever it likes in any manner it likes. The Council will advise on the degrees and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Institutes, as if it is some other academic distinctions to be conferred by the Institutes, as if it is some thing very great. It also says that it will 'lay down policy regarding cadres, methods of recruitment and conditions of service of employees, institution of scholarships and freeships . . . 'These are administrative activities, totally different from educational activities. It is also to examine the development plans of each institute and to approve such of them as are considered necessary . . .' It means the opening of a building here or there. It is 'to examine the annual budget estimates of each Institute and to recommend to the Central Government the allocation of funds for that purpose. This is an important activity: they may say: grant more to this institute or that insitution, without being able to control the activities of these institutions. It is to advise the Visitor, if so required, in respect of any function to be performed by him under this Act. The Visitor means the President. It is also to 'perform such other functions as are assigned to it by or under this Act.' How can any function be assigned to them beyond such as are prescribed in this Bill?

It is not enough to invest these Institutes with corporate character and to provide them with a board of governors or a senate or to provide for the procedure. These are all administrative matters. The basic thing, namely, co-ordinating the educational activities, is throughout absent in the picture. There are four institutes. Kharagpur may, for instance, start one course duplicating and over lapping that of Bombay; or, it may prescribe a course which is materially different from the course prescribed by the other Institutes for the purpose of the same degree. What authority is there to co-ordinate?

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

That is a very big flaw in the Bill. After all, let us not forget that India is one country and unless the course of studies is co-ordinated and correlated, one institute may well manage its affairs and it may acquire a name for itself as the Massachusetts Institute has done. The other institutions may just drag along. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should send this Bill to the Select Committee to thrash up this important aspect because people who pass out of these institutions will be employed all over India. Today, already in universities there is difference. In the case of Bombay State, somehow or the other the graduates from that university are regarded as more efficient and more well-versed in their subjects than some from other universities which I would not like to name. I do not want the same thing to happen in the case of these technical institutions. With regard to the rest of the things, I have got nothing to say. In this important respect, there is a flaw and I hope the Government will look into it.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, I welcome this Bill which has been brought to co-ordinate the activities of the four institutions. But my only apprehension is about the machinery set up for running the administration of these institutes. So many committees have been brought into existence. There is a council for co-ordinating the work of the four institutes; for each of them there is a board of governors, a senate and so on. I do not know how this triumvirate will function properly without clashing and how the institute will function smoothly. Besides that, the President has been named the Visitor and he has also been given some powers under clause 9 for nominating some members to the council and also to appoint committees to go into the working and administration of the institutes independent of these committees. The point is whether they will not clash with each other, whether so many committees, independent committees can work harmoniously and function in a co-ordinated way.

The next is the conferment of degrees. It has already been stated that these four institutes are going to work as universities and generally universities confer degrees. These institutions have been authorised under clause 6(1)(c) even to confer honorary degrees which function comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of the universities. It is not proper that these technical institutes should award honorary degrees to the persons who are entitled to get them, because that is the exclusive function of the universities.

Regarding the statement made by the hon. Minister that the outturn of engineers is quite in keeping with the requirements of the country, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that there is a dearth of engineers and that the number of seats in the colleges has got to be increased. A month ago, I visited the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. I found that about 30 per cent of the engineers' posts are still lying vacant because we are not getting engineers. We were told that in the new expansion programme, they will be feeling great difficulty in filling up the posts of engineers because adequate numbers of engineers are not coming up.

In Rourkela, we were told that for want of engineers, they are not able to operate the machines. In Durgapur, I have seen personally that the apprentices are running the machines. When we asked the manager there, he said because of the want of engineers the machines were run by apprentices. This is the position as regards the dearth of engineers. I do not know how the hon. Minister can say that there is sufficient number of engineers, who are receiving training in the institutes.

Regarding mines, there is great difficulty in securing engineers. About 40

per cent of the posts of Mines Inspectors are still lying vacant, and this matter was discussed at the safety in Mines Conference. We were told that there was lack of mining engineers and because of that the Government are not able to fill up the posts. About a month ago, in regard to the administration of the DVC, we learnt that the West Bengal Government has not taken up the responsibility of running the DVC. We were told that for want of engineers they are not able to take up the administration of the DVC. This is the position. So, how can it be said that there are sufficient engineers who are being trained in these institutes?

I understand that we are not able to train the apprentices also. According to the opinion of experts, about 13,000 apprentices are required for the country every year, whereas we are getting only 2,000 per annum. I do not know what the requirements of engineers are and what is their outturn from the institutes. I admit that unemployment and dearth of the engineering staff are going hand in hand. That is a fact. That is due to want of plan and the existing maladjustment. I want to know whether a plan has been prepared before-hand for the training of engineers according to the needs of our industries. It may be difficult to know the requirements from the private sector. But when we have got a plan and when we know that so many engineers in such and such industries are required for the third Five Year Plan, it should be easy to proceed. But I want to know whether we have a plan so that we may know the outturn of engineers in those sectors and the number of engineers who are being trained in the different institutes.

Many engineers are also out of employment. That is found in the employment exchanges. A few years ago, I saw Bevin boy who went to England to take training. I saw him selling *pakodas*. Such thing happen because of the maladjustment, and for want of plan. I want to tell the hon. Minister that a suitable plan should be there and the training of the engineers should be according to the needs of our industries.

Lastly, I would like to mention the difficulties in the Kharagpur Institute. There have been many occasions when discussions about the lack of facilities like water, etc., in that institute had taken place in the House. The hon. Minister should make it a point that all sorts of facilities should be provided in all these institutes for the students and teachers, because we have get the experience of the difficulties in the Kharagpur institute in the past.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there can be no two opinions on the need for greater opportunities for technical education in the country. In the last few years, a number of institutions have been opened in different parts of the country, and they are doing good work too. This Bill is meant mainly for a new kind of institutes that are being opened—indeed they have been opened—which will be different from the other institutes. This difference lies only in one important respect, that these institutes will not be under the jurisdiction of the existing universities. In this Bill, a special provision has been made, defining the nature of the governing bodies of these institutes. New names have been given such as the Board of Governors Senates, etc. Actually, they will be new universities. The place of a Chancellor in the university is taken by the Chairman of the Board of Governors. The place of the Vice-Chancellor will be taken by the Director. Of course, the President of India continues to be the Visitor. So, the question arises as to what is the need for opening new universities. In respect of the universities, one can say that they are autonomous bodies, having Vice-Chancellors and others, but these institutes will have the same kind of powers and regulations

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

as the universities but they will be under greater official control. The Director will be appointed by the Government; the Deputy-Director will be appointed by the Government; the Chairman will be appointed by the Government. If this is to be done, then one might ask why separate Boards of Governors should be there, and why not the same Board function for all these four institutes? There is a provision for a Council. Why not one Council control all these four institutes? As it is, there are four Boards and four Directors, one for each institute. I feel that these four institutes, instead of improving the situation in regard to technical education, will create more confusion. Already, there is the Roorkee Engineering University, for giving engineering degrees, and engineers are coming out of this university. Then there is the Jadavpur university. Even at present, in the matter of selection and appointment of technical personnel, distinction is made between graduates of one institute and those of another institute. Of course, this is true of the universities also; but it is bad. Actually, ours is one country, and there should be a uniform standard of education, and there should be no distinction made on that basis. Now more distinctions will be made by creating these four institutes. Therefore, you will find further classification of the engineers themselves.

The real purpose of these institutes should be not one of awarding ordinary degrees and training the students for ordinary degrees, but post-graduate courses. Actually, we have now about a hundred degree colleges in engineering. If these four institutes also have to provide the same degree and the same standard of engineering education, there will be no purpose in maintaining them. The main purpose should be to provide post-graduate courses. In that respect, what is required is, these different institutes should specialise in giving post-graduate education in particular branches of engineering, as for example, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, metallurgical engineering and so on. But we find that in almost all the institutes, similar kind of courses are being taken up every year. As a result, there is only duplication, without any kind of real specialisation, and we will be required to send more and more men, as is happening now, to foreign countries for getting specialised education.

There is another aspect of these four new institutes. The overhead charges are very high. In the Kharagpur institute, there is a Board of Governors, a Chairman, a Director, a Deputy Director, a Registrar and so many other posts. If you compare the expenditure on the Kharagpur institute and the Bombay institute with the expenditure on the engineering colleges at Chandigarh or elsewhere, you will find that the different is two to three times. Is this extra money which is to be spent on these institutes worthwhile? Why should we spend more money on overhead charges? If you have got extra money, why not spend it on improving the equipment and the laboratories or open more institutes? To my mind, it appears to be rather superfluous and it is creating a new avenue for official patronage.

13 hrs.

Power has been given to the Boards to confer honorary degrees. Conferring of honorary degrees is a curse which has come in this country. Everybody who happens to be a Minister or somebody become a doctor, because the honorary degree is conferred on him. That is very wrong. According to me, honorary degrees should not be conferred at all. For an engineering institute to confer honorary degrees is not at all correct.

Then, power has been given to the directors in the matter of appointment. Only appointments carrying a

salary of more than Rs. 600 will be made by the Board; all other appointments will be made by the director. The director himself will be an official. I know there are already complaints of nepotism about the Kharagpur University. When one man is entrusted with powers of appointment, complaints will definitely increase.

Therefore, I do not agree with the opening of these institutes at all. These institutes should be associated with the universities—the Bombay institute should be associated with the Bombay University, the Madras institute with the Madras University and so on. To make them separate universities, increase the overhead charges and give them the powers of a university without giving them the autonomy of a university is a retrograde step. In view of these observations, I suggest that the Bill may be reconsidered.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Bill and obviously our object is to provide better facilities for advanced work and research for post-graduate courses in science, engineering and technology. The Central Government had already undertaken to establish four higher technological institutes, on in each region in east, west, south and north. The object of this Bill is to retain the individuality of these institutes by declaring them institutions of national importance and to make provision for the co-ordination and regulation of the affairs of the four institutes. The object has been clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. These institutes were to give training to the highest possible grades of technologists in order to meet the present and future needs of our industry. All the four institutes provide first degree courses in addition to facilities for post-graduate studies and advanced research.

The four institutions have been started according to the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee. While we extend our full support to the objects of the Bill, we find that certain conditions laid down by the Sarkar Committee have not been fulfilled. The Sarkar Committee observed that if these institutions were to fulfil their functions efficiently, they must be able to draw upon students with the appropriate training. It involves both establishment of junior technical institutions in each region and an increase in the number of technological high schools. I feel that this condition has not been fulfilled. Almost in all the States, we find that adequate number of technical institutions have not been established. That is why this condition has not been fulfilled.

The committee also observed that the selections for appointment should be made purely on merit and no provincial quotas should be allowed. The committee also observed that some proportion of the seats should be reserved for the educationally backward classes, so that in due course, the general level of education throughout may be raised. We find that in many of the technical institutions that principle is not followed and too much stress is laid on the provincial quota. Those coming from the backward and under-developed regions like NEFA, Manipur and Nagaland are deprived of proper and adequate number of seats in these technical institutions. They have got no quota and when they go to any technical institution, they say there is no reservation for them. So, they suffer a lot. This is a very serious draw-back in our technical educational system.

I would like in this connection to refer to the White Paper issued by the Minister of Education in England last January. It is quite relevant for our country. In that White Paper, he drew the attention of all concerned that there was need for changes in technical education. The reasons stated were that it had not kept pace with changes taking place in industry and in particular the urgent need for

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more and better trained technicians. Secondly, he said there has been a huge wastage and a large number of failures in the technical institutions. He has also suggested that changes for technical study by more individual attention to the students as well as other developments in teaching methods of selection of students. I think we should also consider these points and reorient our technical education on these lines.

It has already been stated by some hon. Members that there has been lack of co-operation between the technical institutions and industry. There has been a great time-lag between the inventions made by our technical institutes and their application to industry. I am also of the opinion that our technical institutions, specially the higher ones, should be adapted to the needs of our modern industry.

I would also like to sound a note of warning regarding the development of these institutions. Our experience is there has been a rapid expansion in our technical institutions and this is accompanied by several difficulties regarding shortage of staff. I am told in some of the higher institutions only 40 to 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength are working and the shortage is of the order of 50 per cent. It will be very difficult during the third Five Year Plan to fill up all these shortages.

There is another problem in regard to training personnel of high calibre. In most of the technical institutions, we find the emoluments of the instructors are not at all attractive. They are paid better in other countries. If they are offered a higher salary, we can remove at least some percentage of the shortage in these institutions.

The Ministry appointed a Committee on Post-Graduate Engineering Education and Research and they have submitted a report. I would like to read an extract from it regarding this problem:

> "The Committee wishes to emphasise that unless the problem of staff is adequately solved, it will be futile and even dangerous to expand technical education any further. The foundation for post-graduate studies and research is laid in the first-degree courses."

> "If the standard of under-graduate courses falls due to inadequate teachers in the institutions the foundation becomes weak and progress at the post-graduate level suffers."

This remark is very significant and the Government have to take proper and adequate steps to remove this difficulty.

Then a word about the constitution of the Board of Governors and the Senate and other bodies. For the membership of these bodies, it has been provided in the Bill, that there should be the principle of nomination in most cases. I want that the principle of election should be adopted and adequate representation should be given to the teaching staff also. The principle of nomination is a retrograde one and should be avoided, as far as possible.

Lastly I would like to say something about research facilities. In most of the institutions we find that there is not enough provision for equipment. From the Bill we find that Rs. 5 crores have been provided for these institutions, especially for buildings and equipment. The Committee on Post-Graduate Technical Education has also observed that the question of provision of equipment at these institutions is a very complicated one. I urge upon the Government to make adequate provision for equipment at these institutions so that there may be better research facilities in them.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the introduction of this Bill. I feel it is most timely. India is a vast country and her developmental programme during the first and the second plans and much more so in the Third Plan is so vast that it calls for more and more men with adequate technical knowledge. For the past ten or twelve years we have increased our intake in these engineering colleges from about five or six thousand to nearly sixty thousand students per year. Many of these students belong either to the ordinary technical colleges or to the graduate courses in the universities. Sir, it was in 1957 for the first time that the Government of India took a decision to institute post-graduate course in technology.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1951.

Dr. Melkote: But India is a vast country. Some of our States are as big as some countries in Europe. We now have four Central technical institutions; even so, the need for technical personnel is great. Many of these technological colleges do not produce merely engineers for construction work, but technical personnel of various types. Research is a very important type of work which has to be undertaken by people who have not merely the equipment, but also the patience and perserverance to follow the course. In the various departments of administration we have been feeling the paucity of higher technical personnel. So far we have been sending our students either to England or to America to equip themselves for this type of post-graduate work. Many of them have returned. But the amount of expenditure incurred on them in foreign countries is so great, that with almost the same amount of expenditure we could train more students here, provided we get the necessary technical personnel who could teach these post-graduate students and guide them in their research. That is why I understand that these colleges have been started. But, as I said, our developmental programme is so great that these three or four institutes that have come into existence would not serve our needs and there is necessity for starting one such institution in each State to keep up with the demands of our country. It is therefore necessary that expansion of the existing institutions should be taken in hand.

The types of students who are admitted to these institutes are those who have sat for an All-India competitive examination and the very first classes are being taken here. Many of these students being first classes, the percentage of failures in these colleges are also very meagre. Even so, I do not understand why there should be failures at all, unless it be that there has been neglect on the part of the students, or due to some physical ailment of the students, which ought to be attended to. The course has become very expensive and the money spent by the exchequer should be safeguarded properly.

There is another aspect of the question which I should like to bring before the Ministry. In many of the foreign countries—I had occasion to visit a few of these institutes in Europe—as in Zurich, England and other places, I understand that the professors and others who teach, though they are called permanent members of the institute are not allowed to continue if year after year they do not produce sufficient research work to their credit and if their teaching falls below their standard. They are immediately given to understand that they should quit, as they are not doing any useful work. But in our country once a person gets into the teaching profession he continues for years. Such a measure ought to be introduced in these institutions that people of competence are continuously brought in to help the students produce better type of research.

Technical personnel in our country are produced both for the sake of the public sector and private sector undertakings. Today the private sector

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has been engaging many of these people on higher emoluments. In many of the public sector undertakings as also in government service the scales of salary are low. So, many of these people will be drawn away into the service of the private sector. Oftentimes we hear, even in this House, the private sector accusing the Government for lack of enthusiasm and initiative shown by the private sector undertakings. Part of this is due to the poor type of recruits being recruited to the public sector undertakings. Therefore, I personally feel that if proper types of recruits are to be attracted to the public sector undertakings, their emoluments should be enhanced. Today, if many of these graduates who seek employment are to start their own industries or undertakings, they could earn in thousands and unless we increase their emoluments, the right type of personnel would not be induced to opt themselves to public sector undertakings.

My next point is, institutes of this type are autonomous. They are considered as good as universities. They confer degrees. While this is good and they get the independence to arrange for the syllabi, the standard of education and with regard to other matters pertaining to education, it is necessary that some kind of a body should be set up to find out whether the standards obtainable are really as good as we envisage. I do not know what the hon. Minister has in mind in regard to these things; otherwise, many of the universities who claim that they are quite good and competent up to the standards in other universities in foreign countries may not come up to the standards. Unless there is a continuous vigil kept over the functioning of these colleges, these technical colleges, they may fall short of our expectations. I personally feel that some such measure ought to be taken up.

Sir, I have nothing more to add except to welcome this Bill and to say that many more of these national colleges should be started in each State.

13.22 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the welcome it has given to this Bill and I also welcome the many valuable and constructive suggestions that have been made. As I said in my opening remarks, I consider this to be a very important but a very non-controversial Bill, and to a very large extent the course of the debate has justified that assessment. Of course, my other expectation that the Bill would be through in 15 minutes has not been justified. For that I am not very sorry because it shows that the hon. Members of this House are interested in the programmes of technical education in this country.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): And also intelligent to help you.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, they are anxious to help me. I welcome that. There have been a few criticisms, friendly but, I think, on the whole, if I may be permitted to say so, uninformed.

First I shall take up the points made by my hon. friend Shri Supakar, who did not want different types of technical institutions in this country. He wanted that all should be of exactly the same category, with the same kind of staff and with the same kind of courses. He forgot that in any system of education there would be institutions of different standing catering to different types of needs, and particularly in the field of technical and scientific education we must have many types of institutions of different characters. To expect that the higher institutions of technology should be of the same standard and manned by the

same kind of staff as polytechnics or the junior technical schools would be, to my mind, lacking in a proper appreciation of the importance of very highly qualified staff in this scientific age. Some kind of difference has to be there; we just cannot ignore that.

My hon. friend Shri Supakar also referred to the absence of election in these bodies. I frankly confess that we have tried to eliminate election as far as possible in the governance of educational institutions. Democracy is very good in political and other matters, but in the running of educational institutions, in the framing of courses etc., very often the introduction of the elective principle brings in considerations other than that of research, merit or academic standards. Therefore, we have tried to follow the practice of some of the leading educational institutions in different parts of the world and in countries so widely divergent in their social outlook as, let us say, USA and the USSR, the United Kingdom and Italy and France. In all these countries, in all these parts of the world, educational institutions try to avoid elections and, on the whole, the atmosphere is much cleaner and much more conducive to research on that account.

My hon. friend, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao made certain very interesting observations. He has always taken a special interest in technical education, and therefore we value his suggestions more. But in this particular case I find that he was not as well informed as he usually is. He asked us whether the conditions of service in these four higher institutes were satisfactory. If he had looked at them he would have found that they are as satisfactory as we can make them in existing circumstances in India. The staff are highly qualified persons, and we are very happy that the staff by and large are competent, satisfied and highly efficient.

He referred to the question of scales also. Obviously, the scales which the Government of India accept are first applied to these four institutes and in certain cases the scales in these four institutes are even higher than the scales which we have recommended to other institutions. If we want to make these four institutes the apex of technical and scientific education in the country and comparable to the finest institutions anywhere in the world, obviously we will have to attract the best talents, and steps have been taken for that.

I do not know where he got the idea that there was any shortage in any of these four institutes. There is no shortage in these institutes; occasionally there may be a few vacancies here and there, but by and large these institutes are carrying on well and we do not feel any difficulty about that.

Then he raised the question of their all-India character. I do not know where he got the idea of lack of all-India character and wastage. There has been very little wastage in any of these higher technical institutes. About the three institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur it is too early to speak because one was started in 1958, the other in 1959 and the third only in 1960 and even the first batch has not yet gone out; but in the case of the Kharagpur institute which has been in existence for about 11 years—it started in 1950—the wastage is not more than 10 to 15 per cent; and 10 per cent wastage in an institution of this kind is considered to be a very satisfactory situation which compares favourably with the position in almost any country in the world. I do not think there is any country in the world or any institution of this type which has a lower wastage. If we think of even very highly developed institutions in the United States of America or USSR or the United Kingdom, the wastage in many cases will be as much as 20 per cent or even more. Therefore, I do not know where he got this idea of wastage.

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So far as his point about all-India character is concerned, I think I have already mentioned that these institutions recruit students from all over the country on the basis of merit through examinations. I have here the figures before me. Out of the 938 admissions in 1961-62 there are students from all over India and there is on the whole an equitable distribution. But it is only to be expected that at the Madras institute there will be more students from the southern region than from the other regions, there will be, similarly, a few more students from the eastern region in the eastern institute and so on in the western and northern institutes.

My hon. friend's last point was about Members of Parliament, that instead of their number being 3 on the governing councils it should be 6. I am sure my hon. friend will agree with me that Members of Parliament are such high-powered personalities that even one of them is quite enough to place his point of view adequately before a governing body of this kind and if we have three there we will be having three times more than what is necessary. Therefore, I do not think there will be any particular purpose in increasing the number; it will only make the body un-wieldy.

Then I will take up the comments made by my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha—he has just now disappeared from the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is there any restriction upon the admission of students?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Admissions are on the basis of examinations and these examinations are held throughout India. It is on merit excepting that a certain number of students who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given admission. In their case also there is the competitive examination and they also have to sit for the examination. Those who come in at the very first list thruogh the open competition are admitted immediately, but if we find that there is any undue shortage of students from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then cases of those candidates who have sat for the examination are considered again. Their results are scrutinised a second time and we try to make up the quota, but we insist that no one below a certain standard comes to any of these institutions.

One hon. Member—I forget his name at the moment—said that the admission of such students may lower the standards. That has not been our experience. In Kharagpur it has been found that students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who initially were a little inferior as compared to some of the other students, given proper teaching and proper coaching, within about a year or a year and a half, were able to hold their own with other students. That also justifies the general feeling that we have that very often these students are backward not because of lack of intrinsic ability but because of lack of opportunity, and in these institutions we are trying to ensure that proper opportunities are given to them.

An Hon. Member: Follow it up.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Certainly, we shall.

Then, coming to my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, obviously, I think he is not an educationist because, if he was, he would not have laid it down that the Council should control the institutions. We do not want the Council to control the institutions. We want the institutions to be autonomous, and that is why as much powers as possible have been given to the Board of Governors. If you look at the Bill, you will find that the different clauses have been framed very carefully. In the case of academic matters, the Council will advise. In the case of administrative matters, salary scales, cadres etc. the Council will lay down the policy. We made

that distinction quite deliberately, because we feel that in the case of academic matters the institutions must have greater flexibility and must have autonomy. Bu in the case of general administration of budgetting, in the case of appo.ntments, number of staff, building, material and administrative matters, the Council will have definite powers of co-ordination.

I would like this House also to remember that these institutions have a very interesting background. Kharagpur institute is built up entirely through our own efforts, of course, with the help of UNESCO and a number of distinguished professors from different countries of the world. It is primarily an Indian effort. In the case of the Bombay institute, it has been patterned to a certain extent after Soviet institutions. To a large extent, it has been helped through UNESCO by the USSR and, therefore, it is natural that the methods of training and teaching there will, to some extent, incorporate elements from the Soviet system. In the Madras institute, substantial help has been given by the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of teachers from Germany are working there. Therefore, again, it is inevitable and natural, and I think desirable, that in the Madras institute some of the practices and principles of German education will be incorporated. At Kanpur, it is being built with the assistance of the USA. Therefore, it is inevitable that it will incorporate certain American principles. I have never concealed this fact and, in fact, I want these four institutions to have a kind of friendly rivalry. On Indian soil, we are trying to establish these four different patterns and see which gives us the best results, because each has certain advantages and certain strong points. Therefore, the idea of my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, that they should all be controlled from one centre in Delhi, they should all be stereo-typed and there should be a steam-roller going over the four institutions is, to my mind, completely contrary to our ideas and would be contrary to the interets of the country.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask of the hon. Minister whether these four institutions are having teaching courses, each different from the other?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Science is the same throughout the world and technology is the same throughout the world. Therefore, they will have a very large degree of basic agreement, but there are certain differences in procedure. There are certain differences in the methods of teaching. The methods followed in the Soviet Union are not the methods followed in the United Kingdom or West Germany. Therefore, while there will be a basic unity of approach, there will be r.om for a certain flexibility, and we believe that this flexibility and this divergence will be to the advantage of India. Therefore, the main point of Shri Bharucha that the Council should control these institutions and administer them is, to my mind, a point which this House should not accept.

My hon. friend, Shri Ghosal also talked about co-ordination. What I have said about the point of view of Shri Bharucha applies to his point also with equal force. Then he was rather worried that the Visitor should appoint committees. I do not know why he should be so afraid of the power of the Visitor. The Visitor will appoint committees if the need should arise. It is a reserve power which the Visitor keeps to himself. We also desire that at certain intervals there may be reviewing committees. We have already had a reviewing committee for the Kharagpur institute. These reviewing committees which are appointed after a lapse of 5, 10 or 15 years will give an opportunity to us to survey the work of the institutions and to plan their future progress. Therefore, I think that this power which has been reserved to the Visitor should be welcomed, rather than criticised.

My hon. friend also referred to the want of engineers and he said that supervisors were doing the work of engineers. I may be wrong, but my own impression based on information

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is just the contrary. In India, in many cases, we use engineers where the work in other countries is done by supervisors. In fact, till very recently, there was such a disproportion between engineers and diploma-holders, that in very many cases engineers were doing the work which, in other countries, diploma-holders perform, of which I shall give a few figures very soon. Very recently when this Ministry went into this question we found that the proportion of diploma-holders to engineers was before independence almost 1:1 whereas the proportion in a country like the United Kingdom is about 1:5. In the United States, I believe, it is even higher, probably 1:6 or 1:7. Therefore, it is not a fact, I think, that supervisors are doing the work of engineers, but it is *vice versa* and the engineers are utilised to do a job which the supervisors should be able to do.

Then he mentioned about the facilities which should be created. In the first institute at Kharagpur, there were certain difficulties in the beginning because, we had gradually to find out certain things. These will be avoided and, in the case of the three other intitutions, I do not think any of these problems will arise.

I did not deal with the remark made by Shri Vittal Rao, because the Deputy-Speaker himself had adequately disposed of it. But I may inform him that no professor of any of the four institutions has been dismissed, either in Kharagpur or in any other institution. Therefore, I do not know from where Shri Vittal Rao got his facts. We should not go into this controversy here. He should not have raised it at all. I am mentioning it because he raised it.

I now come to my hon. friend, Shri Madhok, who is himself an educationist. He seems to have a rather curious idea about education. He thinks that all universities should have exactly identical standards. This is a thing which has never happened anywhere in the world and cannot happen. In the same university, you cannot have identical standards in all subjects. It depends on the teachers and students. Certain subjects attract a better calibre of students; certain professors are distinguished. If we are to accept the principle enunciated by Shri Madhok, then it could be done only by lowering the standards. Obviously, a less distinguished professor cannot reach the standards of a more distinguished professor. But you can pull down a more distinguished professor and ask him not to teach up to his full capacity, but only to the capacity of some of his less qualified colleagues. Similarly, in the case of students, there will be differences and there have been differences. Any idea that equality of opportunity means equality of achievement is, I think, completely wrong. It will never be justified. All that democracy means is only equality of opportunity; it never means equality of achievement and if we try for equality of achievement it will be a poor day for the world.

I was very sorry that without knowing the facts, he had spoken of nepotism at Kharagpur. I do not know from where he got his information. In fact, all the reports we have had from these different institutions speak of the high integrity, the exceptionally high qualifications of the directors; they have set new standards, they have earned the respect, esteem and affection of their students and their colleagues. It is very unfortunate that an hon. Member of Parliament, without knowing the facts should cast aspersions on a distinguished individual, a distinguished scientist who is not present in this House.

I am very grateful for the remarks of my hon. friend, Shri Achaw Singh. He obviously has made a careful study of the whole subject. I am also glad to find that he referred to the Sarkar Committee. His two major points of criticism were that there has

not been increase in the number of technical schools. There has been, as I shall in a moment indicate to the House, a very large expansion in technical education in this country—an expansion which can probably compare favourably with the expansion in almost any country in the world.

He referred to the view that in these higher institutes we should only take students from technical schools or polytechnics. I think there he is wrong. He should not also forget that the Sarkar Committee reported some 16 or 17 years ago, that is, in 1944 or 1945. There have been many changes since then and the conception of technical education is changing in the whole world today. Even in the Reviewing Committee which was appointed for the Kharagpur Institute within five or six years found that there was a certain change in the trend. Today the emphasis is far more on science than on technology. This greater emphasis on pure science in technical institutions is giving a new character to technical education in all the advanced countries of the world. Therefore, Kharagpur and these three other institutes are in line with one another and with the progressive nations throughout the world in attracting highly qualified students of science rather than students who have gone through a polytechnic or a technical school.

He also referred to the question of admission by merit. I was a little surprised because he was obviously well informed and he had made a study of the question. But he did not remember the fact that since 1955 all admissions have been on the basis of merit and on the basis of examinations held in different parts of the country. Therefore, this question of their being any improperly qualified students just does not exist.

He then referred to the very large expansion and sounded a note of warning. I would not call it a note of warning. We have to be careful. I do not deny that. The expansion has been large in recent years, specially I think in the last four years, and we should be careful, but we have not yet reached a stage where we need retard the rate of development of technical education in the country.

He was not correct when he said that there was any shortage of staff in these institutes or that there was any shortage of equipment. These institutions are well provided. Since three of the institutions are receiving very large help from other countries who are providing the equipment, the question of shortage of equipment simply does not arise.

I am very grateful to my hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, for his extremely interesting and constructive remarks. Only I would plead with him that the time has not yet come to think of one institute of this type in every State. We have four today in India. There was none eleven or twelve years ago. We should go a little slow in starting institutions of this type in every State, but we have taken an intermediate step already. We have assured that before the end of the Third Plan every State will have one regional engineering college which in terms of the number of students, equipment and admissions from different parts of India stands half-way between an engineering college in a State and a higher technological institute of all-India character.

I also welcome his suggestion about scholarships. We are trying to increase the number of scholarships. In fact in the case of the four higher technological institutes we have said that for all post-graduate students there will be scholarships. Formerly there were scholarships for 50 per cent., but now they will be for all post-graduate students. In the case of the undergraduate students there will be quite a large proportion of scholarships. It has been our constant endeavour to try to increase the number of scholarships.

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I think we have increased them considerably in the course of the last three years. I do not have the figures before me at the moment, but I think I have told the House already that in the course of the last three or three and a half years probably the scholarships have been increased by about 1,000 or 1,500. I do not have the exact figures, but if necessary I can place them before the House whenever any question is asked on that subject.

There is one other point which Dr. Melkote raised and which is of great interest but very controversial. He wanted that professors in these institutions should be appointed on the basis of a tenure. He was perhaps thinking primarily of the experience in countries like the USSR. There is a contrary experience in Universities, like Oxford, Cambridge or London, where the appointment is almost for life. I do not know if it can be said that that is less satisfactory than the method which is followed in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, professors are appointed only for five years. After five years the man may be thrown out. Some very distinguished professors have told me that while for a younger man this uncertainty has sometimes acted as a spur, for a person with a family and a little older in age this sometimes has caused a great nervous strain and they have therefore undertaken, merely in order to show that some researches have been done, to produce work which they themselves knew were not up to their own highest standards. A very interesting article appeared recently in this connection where I had discussed this question in some detail with the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He largely accepted my criticism and this was published in the Soviet papers. This is, therefore, a very controversial question. In India itself, till very recently, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had these six-year contracts, but now we find from experience that many scientists cannot give of their best if they are constantly under tension and pressure. Of course, those who will not work will not work. You cannot do anything with them. Those who will work will work because they love the subject. It is a matter for debate. I do not say that Dr. Melkote's suggestion is not important, but on this I would not like to give any opinion one way or the other definitively till far more studies have been undertaken.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the improvement of salary scales for technical teachers generally. I think in the last three years, we have taken certain major steps in that direction. Today the salary scale and prospects of a teacher in a technical institution compare not unfavourably with service anywhere else. A young man can start on Rs. 410 and can go up to about Rs. 2,500 if he is good enough. I think Rs. 410 to Rs. 2,500 in our country is not a bad scale. We should now be able to attract better people.

We have also taken another step in which these higher institutes will be of great help to us, that is, in providing training for teachers of technical institutions. Formerly we used to send people for training only to countries outside India, but now these institutions and a number of other institutions have provided the necessary facilities.

Before I conclude, I want to give a few figures which, I think, will be revealing to this House and, I hope, satisfactory. As I said a moment ago, the expansion in technical education in this country has been, if I may say so, almost phenomenal. In 1947 there were 38 engineering colleges which had an intake of 2,940 students. Just before the First Plan, in 1951 this had increased to 49 institutions with an intake of 4,120 students. When the

Second Plan began there were 65 institutions with 5,890 admissions. The target in the Second Plan was to increase the number by nine institutions and the number of intake to 7,390. Our actual achievement was much greater. In 1961, we had 100 institutions with an intake of 13,585. When the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was forced there were 74 institutions with an intake of 8,760. In the course of 3½ years, in 1962, today, there are 107 institutions with an intake of 15,250. In other words, in less than 4 years, the intake has been almost doubled and the number of colleges has been increased by over 50 per cent.

In the case of polytechnics and diploma institutions, the progress is even more striking. There were 53 institutions with an intake of 3,670 in 1947. In the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, there were 114 institutions with an intake of 10,480. The proposals for the Second Plan were that there should be 21 additional institutions with an increase of 3,000 in the intake: In other words, 135 institutions with an intake of 13,080. The position in 1961 was, we had 196 institutions with an intake of 25,570: in other words, almost double of what had been provided in the Second Plan. Again, if I may refer to the date of the formation of this Ministry, there were 129 institutions in 1958 with an intake of 15,000 students. Today, there are 210 institutions with an intake of 27,350: almost a 100 per cent. increase both in terms of institutions and in terms of intake. To some extent, we have also been able to rectify the imbalance which existed in the past. In the past, the ratio was 1:1 so far as engineers and diploma-holders were concerned. Today, the ratio is about 1:2, which itself is not fully satisfactory, but, it is certainly an improvement on what it was even 3½ or 4 years ago.

Before I sit down, I would just like to add that I was happy that Shri L. Achaw Singh referred to the Sarkar Committee, because the Sarkar Committee did very valauble work. But for the broad vision and the imaginative plan that the Sarkar Committee had drawn up, which has since been worked upon by the All India Council of Technical Education, we would not have been able to achieve the targets which have been achieved. Certainly, we could not have established these four institutions which from every point of view compare with the highest institutions anywhere in the world. We are grateful to the Government of the USSR which has promised us help of about Rs. 2 crores in the establishment of the Bombay Institute and paid a substantial part of it, to the Government of Germany which has also promised assistance of about Rs. 2 crores and paid a substantial part of it and to the Government of the USA which has promised assistance of almost about Rs. 10 crores and paid almost Rs. 2 crores. To all these friendly nations, we are grateful and I am sure the House would join with me in expressing our appreciation of the help that they have given us in this behalf.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall put this motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration. Clauses 2 to 30: there are no amendments. I shall put them together. The question is:

> "That clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 31—(*Establishment of Council*)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I move:

Page 13,

(i) in line 11—

(a) *for* "three" *substitute* "six";

(b) *for* "two" *substitute* "four".

(ii) in line 13—

for "one" substitute "two" (1)

My amendment is to clause (k) where it is provided, three Members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People from among its members and one by the Council of States from among its members. I have asked for an increase, that is six Members of Parliament, four from the Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha. I specifically ask for this. Though the hon. Minister has very ably answered, one point remains. Placed as we are in this House, generally, the opposition does not find a place in these councils. If the figure is a little more and we adopt the system of single transferable vote, some of the opposition members also may be represented. I am not making a political issue. But, generally, in all these councils, unless and until the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs obliges, the opposition canot find a place, placed as we are. Therefore, my intention was to increase the number of Parliament Members in this policy-making body, which is really a very important council so that the opposition may be given a chance to come in. That is my amendment.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I find that my hon. friend is very despondent about the chances of his party and fears that there will be no Opposition in Parliament. If not just now, sometimes there will be an Opposition. We should not legislate because there happen to be only 25 members in a particular party and there are so many different parties. I oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32— (*Term of office of, vacancies among, and allowances payable to, members of Council.*)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I move:

Page 13, line 18—

for "th:ee" "*substitute* two" (2).

I move my amendment to subclause (1) of clause 32 wherein the tenure of office of the Members is provided for as three years: for members who have been nominated to the Council. I want to make it two years. Three years is a very long period. I want the Members who are nominated to these important bodies should effectively function. If they do not effectively function, the trouble is, for three years nobody can dislodge them, because there is no provision for that. Therefore, by having two years, there will be some check. If the Members are effectively functioning in this council, they will be re-elected for another term of two years. Otherwise, they can be replaced. That is why I have put in two years. Moreover, in the Rajya Sabha, biennial elections are held, once in two years. For these reasons, I want the amendment making the tenure of office two years instead of three.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have often heard of art for art's sake. I have never heard of amendment for amendment's sake. I think my hon. friend the Mover himself in his speech has indicated that this is an amendment

for the sake of an amendment. If a Member has really to function, he takes about a year to get familiar with the work of the institution. If he goes the second year, we lose his services. Three years is not a very long term. In this House we have five years. He referred to the Rajya Sabha. There also, the term is six years. If a Member is there, he will be there for three years. I hope he is not pressing his amendment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not pressing it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 33 and 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35—(*Power to make rules in respect of matters in this Chapter*)

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

Page 15, *after* line 10, *insert*—

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule." (3).

This is a technical amendment. I am moving this amendment as a Member of the Subordinate Legislation Committee.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have been advised that this Bill as it stands is quite in conformity with the rules that have been passed. I have no very strong feelings in this matter. If the House wishes that this amendment should be adopted, I have no objection. I do not consider it necessary, but I leave it to the House.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: The convention on behalf of the Subordinate Legislation Committee is that this provision should appear for incorporation in the Bill.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The rule-making powers are limited to the rules regarding the Councils only. In other Bills, large powers are delegated. Therefore, it is not necessary. The amendment suggested is not necessary in this Bill at least.

Mr. Chairman: Is it necessary to put the amendment to the vote of the House?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It is not necessary to put it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 35 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 36 to 39 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: WORKING OF PANCHAYAT RAJ

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj be taken into consideration".

I would crave your indulgence for certain quotations and references from some of the literature supplied to us by the Ministry, and I do hope that the hon. Minister in the course of his reply, will be able to tell us whether assessment has been made generally or in reference to particular States.

I want to make it clear that I do not propose to deal with the history of the panchayats. That probably will be a very long story. Particularly, persons coming from the south pride themselves on having been the originators of the panchayats. Historians know that the panchayat system functioned at the time of the Chola Kingdom, and there are also several references to them in history.

My purpose here in moving this motion is to deal not with the panchayats as we knew then, but with the panchayat raj which has been introduced as a result of the report of the Balwantrai Mehta Study Team, which made useful recommendations on this subject. As the House is aware, this is a three-tier system consisting of the panchayats at the base, the panchayat unions or the panchayat samitis in the middle, and the zilla parishads or district development councils at the top. This three-tier system has now been introduced in many States and periodically, we are told how this system has been functioning in the different States.

I must congratulate some of those States which took the initiative, and more particularly, the State of Rajasthan. After Rajasthan, it was left to Andhra Pradesh to take up this issue, and they have now completed two years of panchayat raj administration. The Madras State has been following a phased programme, and from 2nd October, 1961, almost all the villages are covered by panchayats, and all the blocks have been converted into panchayat unions. The Ministry have supplied to us very valuable and useful material on this point.

With your leave, I would like to mention that as a person who has taken interest.....

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Very keen interest.

Shri Tangamani: ....in the working of both the community development blocks and also the panchayats, as a member of the consultative committee here and also the State Advisory Committee and also as a regular attendant at the meetings of the District Development Council, I would like to make certain observations which may be of a critical nature. That does not mean that I do not take into consideration the achievements of the whole concept itself; I am saying this at the outset, because otherwise it may go on record now, that I have not taken into account the achievements.

Although the whole concept has been mooted by the Balwantrai Mehta Study Team, the hon. Minister has always been anxious to see that this system comes into force. We were familiar only with community development as such, in a block consisting of a hundred villages with a population of sixty thousand, and dealing with many developmental activities. For the purpose of the functioning of these blocks, several advisory committees in different forms were constituted in the different States. Complaints had been received that these advisory committees had not been functioning properly. Now, these advisory committees will be permanently dispensed with, and they will be taken over by the elected councils known as the panchayat councils. Therefore, it is necessary to go into the whole question of the functioning of the panchayat raj itself. As I have already explained, panchayat raj consists of a three-tier system.

In this connection, warnings have been given by several newspapers. I would start by referring to items which have appeared in several newspapers. The latest that I could find is an article in *The Hindu* of Madras, certainly a very responsible daily newspaper, which always receives the best contribution from some of the experts on the subject. An article entitled 'Some thoughts on Panchayat Raj' by Shri N. Murugesa Mudaliar has appeared in *The Hindu* of the 22nd November, 1961. There, he deals with the difference between the panchayats of old and the panchayat raj of to-day. For want of time, I shall not be able to read out the entire thing.

Mr. Chairman: What are the points that he has made out?

Shri Tangamani: Several points have been made out.

The first point that he makes out is this. Let us forget the panchayats of old when we are dealing with the panchayat raj of today. The second point which he makes out is this, and this is an important point which I would like to develop later on. He says:

> "The organisational pattern devised is an admirable theoretical construction completed by the administrative brains at the behest of a political ideology which was to some extent inspired by the Chinese agrarian reforms for the purpose of democratisation of the authority and for increasing production for a socialist pattern of society."

This is the thing that he gives as the basis for the panchayat raj. If this set-up is for the development of a socialist pattern of society then certain consequences will flow from it. Whether we like the Chinese pattern or not, the fact remains that an experiment has been started in China for the development of the rural economy. Just as we call it the panchayat raj, they call it the commune system. There, what I find is that two institutions are merged into one; the one is the economic unit, and the other is the administrative unit. I would like to know how far this fusion of the economic and the administrative units has taken place or has succeeded in the working of the panchayat raj. I do not propose to develop this point further, but I would content myself with merely saying that this is a very crucial point. In some places, we find that the administrative unit may be the panchayat, but the economic unit would be the co-operatives. I would like to know how far we have succeeded in bringing the panchayats and the co-operatives together.

A new question will arise in a country like India, as to how far we have succeeded in eliminating the rivalry between the developmental wing and the revenue wing. I say this because there is a perpetual

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quarrel going on in the State to which I belong, where the revenue wing is most powerful and very well attuned also, and even a small directive to a particular village is embodied in a government order, and the government order is sacrosanct. Now, the same pattern of having government orders for developmental work is also there. So the whole question about removing the rivalry between the revenue department and the developmental wing of the panchayati raj has to be considered and solved.

Then he says that the social life of the Indian vilage is still very backward, and training of the rural community to work in these representative institutions is most essential. Having said that it is most essential, he continues to say that it may not be possible for us to give them the maximum training within the limited period, which is the ambitious period of the Third Plan or Fourth Plan. He says the training is going to take a long time indeed.

Recently I had occasion to go and give a lecture at one of the institutes, in Bhavanisagar where they are training officials and non-officials—mostly officials. Before I went there, I met some of the panchayat leaders because this took place two or three weeks after the Panchayat Conference which was held in Madras. This conference was attended by the hon. Minister. It was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. I wanted to have some guidance from those panchayat leaders. This is what they said. In the various villages, the level of education of the panchayat leaders or the panchayat president is very low. In some places, panchayats and panchayat unions are under the leadership of people belonging to parties other than the ruling party. In either case, it was found that the extension officer in charge of the panchayats, instead of helping these people, was only trying to utilise either their ignorance or political animosity. So the extension officer of the panchayat who was to have really helped in training these non-officials was only utilising their ignorance and also threatening them because they belonged to different political parties. These were the two points which they wanted me to raise.

In this article, there is a whole section on political rivalries. It may be easy to say that there should be no political rivalry in an institution like the panchayat or panchayat union or development council. But situated as we are, this political rivalry cannot be eliminated. In all humility, I would like to say this. A conference of nearly 1,500 panchayat leaders was convened in Madras and the Ministers of the central Government were present. The block development officers were asked to function as cadres for bringing all the panchayat leaders. The Prime Minister was there. He was introduced to these panchayat leaders.

What is the impression that is left in the minds of the ordinary people in the country? It is that this is really a political move by the ruling party. The ruling party may not have intended it. But it is done in a way to create that impression. Although the money that has been spent is public money, the whole conference was only geared up to show how powerful the ruling party is. That is the impression left. Here was a Government of so and so which took pains to take us all the way to Madras when so many people are waiting to have a *darshan* of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister comes to us and talks to us.

This is the sort of impression created. It may be a very good thing. Let me not be understood as casting aspersions. But this thing happens. Such a thing is meant. Such political objectives and political manoeuvrability potentialities are great in

such a conference. This is the warning that the author gives. He concludes by saying:

> "The panchayat union councils are also entrusted with the functions of developing agriculture and industries and the grant of permission for the installation of machinery, construction of factories etc. The is a new power which will give scope for patronage and corruption and might lead to inter-village discords and factions. Politics are almost certain to influence such decisions unless panchayat institutions are well informed and consist of independent individuals who could act in the best interests of the country without being swayed by external pressure, self interest...."

He may be emphasising one aspect. But here I believe the impression created and opinions given in the Press must also be taken into account.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Has he suggested any safeguards?

Mr. Chairman: Has the author suggested any solution?

Shri Tangamani: I would only request the hon. Minister to go through this article. He has balanced it. Generally articles in *the Hindu* are not like the articles in the *New Age*. He has tried to balance it. Here is a man who has studied the problem.

I can now mention also that in Madras the Act of 1923, which created panchayats and also district boards, is much more progressive than the District Development Council Act of 1958 and also the Panchayat Act 1958 which the Madras Assembly has passed.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): In what way?

Shri Tangamani: I will explain. The 1923 Act gave absolute powers to the President of the District Board. There were many fields in which the District Collector was absolutely powerless. The President was the absolute monarch. Nobody could intervene. In the same way, the Municipal Chairman was a powerful figure. The post of Commissioner was created much later.

Now, our Ministry, rightly or wrongly, feel that we gave absolute powers to the people, the local authorities, and finding that these powers are being misused, we have curbed the powers of the District Board President. 50 per cent of the power is now shared by the District Collector. We have also curbed the powers of the Municipal Chairman and most of the powers, at least on the administrative side, are now being exercised by the Commissioner. This is what our Ministers tell us.

So in the new Act, the District Development Council Act, it is provided that there will be no non-official chairman. We have got only an official chairman, namely, the District Collector himself. The panchayat union is now subject to certain control by the State Government. I can quote from section 66 of the Panchyat Act of 1958 of Madras which says that the entire community development work will be entrusted to the panchayat union. But it is done in such a manner that the State Government keeps a portion of the residuary powers.

That is why I say that this critique has come from an individual who is not a communist, who has had knowledge of the panchayats' working, who feels that certain political patronage is possible in the very set-up itself. This is the first point I would like to mention, basing myself on the article of Shri Mudaliar.

The second point I would like to develop will be this. During the Second Plan period, we were told by

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the hon. Prime Minister that the three pillars of Indian democracy would be panchayats, co-operation and education. Now a fourth has been added in the Madras Conference of the 9th October—that is, electricity. After the Revolution in the Soviet Union, when the NEP—the National Economic Programme—was introduced, there was not much of socialism in it. So people were beginning to wonder whether after the Revolution they were going to have only the NEP which fell far short of socialism. It seems at that moment Lenin said: "If you work this programme and have the organisation based on the Leninist line and introduce electricity there will be Soviet democracy". Anyway, electricity is also one of the items introduced in the panchayat conference. It is very good. That only adds to the point of Shri Mudaliar. More and more powers are going to be given to the panchayats, and unless these powers are properly utilised and used with greater check, political patronage will always be there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Checks by what authority do you want? That is the crucial point.

Shri Tangamani: There is a certain check in the Madras Act. It says that the District Development Council will have to receive reports from the panchayat unions on the work that has been done, and after receipt, they will study and review it. The entire matter can also be the subject matter of discussion in the Assembly, because every year the annual report will have to be submitted to the Assembly, and if there is an astute Member, he can always raise a discussion on that.

But in the day to day working, when we are making these panchayat unions more and more autonomous, local rivalries and local patronage will probably have a great sweep. That is the fear expressed in the article, and that is my fear also after seeing some of these elections.

In the Seventh Evaluation Report they mention that in many cases elections to the panchayat unions were uncontested, but our experience in Madras is rather different. Personally I would like to have elections, and I was really alarmed when one of the Ministers of the State Government was reported to have stated, while addressing the members of the various panchayats, that if there was a panchayat or panchayat union which elected its president unanimously, more facilities would be given to it by the State Government. That, I think, is another threat, because in this set-up it would be interpreted that the panchayat union must elect such persons as would be liked by the ruling party.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: No.

Shri Tangamani: The ideal thing will be no elections, but there can be election without understanding. What Shri Mudaliar wants is that we will have to make these people understand. In the present set-up, because of the backwardness of the villagers or the panchayat members, unanimous election will more or less mean a certain kind of coercion. So, let there be elections. But even for the Assembly elections I do not think people have spent so much money as some of these panchayat union presidents have done in our State. Huge amounts are being spent, and the *modus operandi* is very bad. If I say something it may be misunderstood, . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have been together for five years.

Shri Tangamani:....but there appeared a letter in the *Indian Express* which says:

> "Members who have to vote in the panchayat....are taken by force and kept in wrongful confinement until the hour of the election."

This might happen. If I say this it may not be proper, but this is a letter which has appeared that on the eve of the elections, members are being kidnapped. They disappear on the day of the election.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): We would very much like to hear your personal views. What is your experience about the functioning of this programme?

Shri Tangamani: I shall come to my experience. I am only pointing out certain dangers which are there.

Mr. Chairman: The motion refers to the situation arising out of the working of the panchayat raj, and that is why he is referring to the situation.

Shri Tangamani: Otherwise, I would have straightaway gone into the entire question. I have already made it clear that my approach will be critical. The Madras papers say that several members have been kidnapped. I am not saying it. This has appeared in the *Indian Express*.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken 25 minutes.

Shri Tangamani: I have at least five more points.

Mr. Chairman: He can have five minutes more.

Shri Tangamani: I was under the impression that there would not be many speakers because of our recent experience here, but I am very glad that many Members are taking interest. Even though I am not able to cover many points, I dare say others will do so and I will be satisfied, but I was anxious even during the last session that these points must be brought to the notice of the House so that hon. Members might express themselves on them.

My point is that there should be elections, and even if there is kidnapping, it does not matter. At least later on, the elections will be such that only persons who can deliver the goods, who are real leaders, will be elected.

I would also like to refer to the study group on the panchayat raj administration which met between the 18th and 20th September. I understand it has finalised its reports, and we are also told that the report will be circulated to the State Governments. I will be very grateful if copies of the report can be made available to us before the session is over.

If the panchayat union presidents spend so much money and they do not get any remuneration, we can at least provide a nominal salary to them. I would suggest that they may be paid Rs. 100 per month. I think this is also one of the suggestions given in the press collected and circulated to us by the Ministry.

I would like to know whether all the State Governments have accepted the concept of the gram sabha. The panchayat is an executive committee of the people, and the panchayat union is also an executive of that broad section of the people, but we must have some forum which will be the general body, and that will be the gram sabha. I want to know how many States have accepted this concept.

I would then refer to the main recommendations of the Sixth meeting of the Central Council of Local-Self-Government, which was included as Item No. 10 in the agenda of the State Ministers' Conference of 1960. There are several recommendations, and they have been the subject matter of questions here. At least I have put half a dozen questions on this subject. I would like to know how far they have been accepted.

I will be grateful to the hon. Minister if he could tell us how many Scheduled Caste persons have been elected as presidents of the panchayat

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unions. I can give one example from Madras State. In Tanjore District, there is a bloc of 43 panchayats. In our State a panchayat union consists from 12 to 53 panchayats. This particular union, the Kottur panchayat Union, has 43 panchayats. The presidents of 29 of the panchayats are Communists. This was the only panchayat union where we could set up a candidate without fear of kidnapping etc., because 29 out of 43 were Communists, and I am proud to say that the candidate whom we set up, Murugesan, was a Harijan. I want to know how many have been elected to the panchayat Unions from other blocks, whether it is Madras or other States, who are Harijans. Why I am saying this is this. This is a matter of really giving status to the backward community, because in the very nature of things there has got to be reservation.

In the Madras Act there is a provision for three Scheduled Caste persons being included in the Panchayat Union, three women also to be included. Probably, that is the position in the other States also. If such facts could be culled out by the Ministry—the number of places where the Presidents of Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Samitis are Harijans or, as in the case of Rajasthan, where the Presidents of Zila Parishads are also Harijans—then, I would be very grateful.

I have got other materials also about the various things that have been said about the working of the panchayats all over India by no less a person than Acharya Vinoba Bhave. The sum total of all that is that the three tier system can succeed only if the basic things are also taken up side by side and rapidly, the basic thing being the economic uplift of the village community. Otherwise, the developmental work would be merely ornamental. For economic uplift you must have real land reform legislation.

About land reform legislation, Vinobaji himself has said how in the case of the many ceiling Bills that have come about there is not enough land left for distribution. Recently, in the State of Madras, about 15,000 landless persons courted arrest in protest against the way in which this matter was being pursued. No less a person than our Minister himself said in Kurukshetra that there can be no radical reform unless the agricultural labourer is put in a condition where he is without want. All these developmental activities will mean nothing although we give him more powers through panchayati raj.

I am very anxious that the panchayati raj concept mooted by the Balwantray Mehta Committee and developed by our hon. Minister should be put into practice in all the various States. I would be happy if the experience of some of the leading States, particularly Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madras, is made available to us as also the correctives, if any, that have been applied by Government in this regard.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj be taken into consideration."

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thought that Shri Tangamani, who is a keen student of the panchayat raj movement and who has been evincing a lot of interest in the working of this Ministry would throw some light on the extraordinary situation that has been created due to the working of the panchayat raj. But nothing of the kind was done in his speech. I was really disappointed that instead of giving his own personal impressions about the working of this scheme in his own State, with which he is closely associated, he took the valuable time of the House in quoting extracts from *The Hindu* and *Indian Express*. Not having gone through these extracts

in entirety, I am not in a position to say whether any particular importance should be attached to these or not. But, he has tried to paint a very disappointing picture of panchayat raj; and he has tried to generalise it for the whole country, although towards the end he said that he would very much like to know the experiences in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and other States about the working of these institutions.

The Balwantray Committee report which he quoted is quite clear on the point that the three-tier system is being introduced to see that the development work throughout the country gets the full support of the people because, before that, the experience was that it was purely an official programme carried out through official machinery. To win the confidence and active support of the people this three-tier system was evolved. And, we know from the working of this programme in Rajasthan, in Andhra Pradesh and other States that people have taken up this programme in right earnest and very tangible results are being shown by these States.

A number of Study Teams have visited both Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh and they have given their considered views on the working of this programme. Nothing could be more preposterous than to say that when a Minister asks people to strive to have unanimous elections it amounts to a threat. It is so in the estimation of Shri Tangamani. Everybody interested in the panchayat raj movement would like to have the elections at the village level unanimous. The ability, capacity and the readiness of the man who is returned to devote time, all these should be taken into consideration. But to involve these people in political tangles would really be cutting at the very root of things.

There may be two opinions whether unanimity can be achieved or not. And I am one with those who think that sustained educative propaganda is necessary for this. That should be taken up right from the beginning. So, I cannot understand how when a Minister asks people to have unanimity in these elections it amouts to a threat.

Sir, it may be within your knowledge that both in Rajasthan as well as in Punjab unanimity in these elections was not achieved cent per cent. But in these States, 50 to 60 per cent of the people were returned unanimously. Both these States held out rewards. That was simply to encourage the practice of achieving unanimity in these elections. I could understand that in the working of this programme one would meet with certain difficulties and one ought to be prepared for this. It is after all a revolutionary experiment, a great experiment to be watched from day to day, month to month and year to year. New problems would arise and they have to be tackled in a statesmanlike manner and I am glad to find that all these problems that arise from day to day are being properly tackled. There are many problems which a student of the panchayat raj movement would have to confront with. For instance, in the course of the working of this programme, we find that the training programme of the officials and non-officials is not as it should be because even where this programme has been introduced, we found that both among the officials and the non-officials there was a lot of ignorance. To take, for instance, the State of U.P. till very recently the District Magistrate used to preside over the Antarim Zila Parishads; he has been replaced by an elected chairman; chairmen of the block committees have been elected. This was good so far as it goes but before introducing this change no sustained educative propaganda was made in those areas with the result that the chairman of the block samitis and the president of the zila parishads

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

find themselves in great difficulty; they do not know what their functions are or what their rights are; These could have been avoided if between the pramukh and the B. D. O. on the one hand and Adhyaksh and his district level officers on the other. these could have been avoided if before the election of adhyaksh or pramukh some sustained educative propaganda had been made.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As soon as the members are elected, they are being given the necessary training. If the hon. Member contemplates giving training before they are elected, I must say it is incomprehensible to me.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I am obliged for this information. The hon. Deputy Minister knows that in Rajasthan they did undertake an intensive educative propaganda among all classes of people so that they could be trained to accept that programme *in toto*. That kind of thing could have been undertaken in other States also. Similarly, I find this thing about the panchayat secretaries. My own experience is that these panchayat secretaries are a hoax; they know nothing about their job because they are not trained for the job. They are virtually like *lekhpals*, another tribe of persons hated by the villagers. A few days back I went round one of the shadow blocks in my constituency from one end to the other and I came in contact with panchayat secretaries and came to know how ignorant they were about their programmes and how they neglected their work. I learnt that they were not in the habit of visiting some of the villages unless and until a meeting was to be convened and that meeting was more or less a paper transaction. Where was the supervision over these panchayat secretaries? To my great amazement, even after the elections the pradhans, members of the gaon sabhas and panchayat secretaries and the pramukh of the samiti of the areas that were included in the shadow block have not been given any training whatsoever. That shadow block is going to be converted into an active block a few months afterwards. These people should have utilised this time is acquiring some information and knowledge about the working of the programme. But as things stand they would remain where they are.

Due regard is not being paid in posting different officers in the development department in these blocks. There are certain blocks which came into existence in the year 1952. They have got their own problems, complicated problems and the difficulty is that the BDOs and the extension officers and the VIWs are not able to grasp those problems sometimes even when they are there for a year or more and when they go away they leave things as they are. Some foresight and consideration should be paid in making deputation of the staff to these blocks.

I feel that supervision is very lax. It is not possible for one district planning officer or ADM (Planning) to supervise the working of 18 to 20 blocks in a particular district. I have been pressing this from time to time before this House and the hon. Minister also in informal consultative committees. Some thought should be given to this matter also. In far off villages, removed from the headquarters, sometimes by 70—80 miles, it is not possible for the district planning officers to supervise the working of the block development officer or the extension officer or the VIWs. Some machinery should be evolved to supervise the functioning of those people.

There are differences on certain important points in the various legislations that have been enacted from State to State. I will not go into many instances but I will quote only

one or two. Take for instance the role of the district magistrate. In Rajasthan you will find that the district magistrate is a non-voting member of the zila parishad. It is in itself a supervisory and advisory body. In Andhra, that very District Magistrate is the chairman of all the committees constituted by the Zila Parishad, and we were told that all the real power was exercised by those committees. We felt, when we paid a visit to Andhra, that all the elected chairmen in Andhra looked upon this provision in the Bill with great suspicion. They do not want it. If we proceed a little further down, in the State of Shri Tangamani, that is, Madras and in Mysore, we find that the District Magistrate is the president of the Zila Parishad. He virtually wields the entire power. I cannot understand why there is this difference between one State and the other. The role of the District Magistrate should be clearly defined. I had an occasion to attend the last Hyderabad Conference of Ministers and Development Commissioners. This point was mooted there also. I am sorry to say that this question was shelved for the mere reason that enough experience has not been had yet and that the working of this programme with regard to the role of the District Magistrate in several States must be watched. I cannot appreciate this argument. It is a fundamental question on which a clear-cut solution should be found. I am glad to find that the Ministry is of the view that the District Magistrate should remain out of the picture. That view should be enforced.

Mr. Chairman: It was done in Orissa.

Shri Tangamani: In Rajasthan also.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: So, on this point, the existing discrepancies should be done away with.

There is another point and that is about the different nomenclature for common expressions in different States. With your permission, I would just mention a few examples. For BDO, in Rajasthan, the term used is *"Vikhas Adhikari."* In Andhra, it is purely BDO. In Uttar Pradesh, he is known as *"Akhand Vikas Adhikari"*. So far as the president of the Zila Parishad is concerned in Rajasthan, he is known as *"Pramukh"*. In Uttar Pradesh, he is know as *"Adhyakasha"*. In some other States, he is known as president. All this creates confusion. So, for these common expressions, there must be a common nomenclature. All these points are posed by the Panchayat Raj. We know that they are engaging the attention of the Ministry of Community Development. The progress that has been made within the last two or three years is something to be appreciated, for which the Ministry deserves congratulations.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has been known for the working of its panchayats. In fact, we had our local governments and such other bodies in the villages much before such a thing was known anywhere else. That is why the famous French historian, Will Durant, said that India is the mother of democracy through its village government. Our village government or panchayats worked very effectively and efficiently even when large parts of the country were overrun by foreign rulers. In the 9th century, in South India, under the Chola administration, our village panchayats worked very effectively. In spite of about a thousand years of Muslim rule, when every effort was made to make this country a Muslim country, the Muslim invaders were unable to reach the villages ordestroy the Indian cultural life-pattern as existed in the vast number of villages in the country because of the efficient functioning of panchayats. In 1854, Mr. Metcalfe who was the Governor of the then North-Western Province of British India, described the panchayats in Uttar Pradesh as small republics. They were elected,

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small republics. They had all the functions and powers of a small republic and the villagers did not feel that they were very much under the thumb of the Central Government.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE IN THE CHAIR]

After the rebellion of 1957, the British thought of establishing a strong central government so that they might be able to rule the people directly through their agents. Therefore, all these local bodies were superseded and they tried to control the villages throgh chowkidars and police officials. Since then we find that the village panchayats which had worked so effectively and efficiently for thousands of years disappeared.

Soon after, some of the Indian States tried to revive them and credit for that goes to Mysore and Baroda which had very efficient panchayats. Later on, in British India also, some kind of panchayats or local governments began to be set up. But they were powerless and ineffective. That is why after freedom it was thought that the panchayat system should be given a new lease of life. A number of laws began to be passed to improve the panchayat system in different parts of the country. In fact, in the Constitution itself, the directive principles lay down that panchayats and local governments will be encouraged. During the last 14 years a number of laws have been passed in different States. But, in spite of the hullabaloo that we make about them, the actual position is that the Panchayat Raj today in most of the States is no better than it was 14 years back. There are a number of panchayats, and above them there are local boards and district boards. But we find that most of them are proving ineffective.

The Balwantrai Mehta Committee which went into these affairs about panchayats come to the conclusion that panchayats have failed badly. There are a number of causes for the failure of the panchayats. One is that proper trust is not put in the Panches. We are a democracy, and we find that a man who is elected to the State Assembly or Parliament may be a literate or an illiterate; he may be rich or poor, he may be appointed a Minister. We have seen in many instances people being appointed as Ministers or Chief Ministers for no other qualification except that they belong to the party in power, and we give them all powers. We give them power in regard to the life and death of the entire people.

But when it is a question of village panchayats, people say that the Panches have no training. I ask do you give the people, whom you appoint as Ministers, any training? Do you give the people whom you elect as Members, any training? They get trained automatically. So, why should you first of all think of training these Panches? Actually, unless you put trust in the village panchayats, give them every scope to work in the villages, they cannot work effectively. As it is, they are given very few powers and those powers are really wielded by men who are generally babus from the towns, who know nothing about the villages but who go about the villages as if they are the men who know better about the village affairs than the villagers themselves. It is most important that unless you put trust in the Panches the panchayats will not work effectively.

The second reason why the panchayats are not very effective is this. They have no finances. The Balwantrai Mehta Comittee report says that some of the village panchayats have an annual income of just Rs. 100, Rs. 500 or Rs 1,000. No panchayat can do any worth-while work if it has such poor resources. If the panchayats are to be made really effective, adequate resources should be

guaranteed to them. They should have a fixed share in the land revenue from the villages. Other sources should also be provided for them so that they are able to use that money for the welfare of the villagers.

The third cause why the village panchayats are not working effectively is factionalism. Just now, Shri Tangamani said that there are lots of quarrels in panchayats. They are bound to be there if the panchayats are made as they are today. In the panchayats we are having elections on party and caste basis. Naturally, when the country is caste-ridden and community-ridden as it is today, when the elections are going to be fought on that basis, that will lead to trouble. Actually, there have been more murders in Uttar Pradesh on account of the panchayat elections than there were ever before. Therefore, if the panchayats are to be really useful to the villages, factionalism must go. And the only effective way of improving the Panchayat Raj is that the elections should be unanimous. Shri Tangamani was saying that if unanimous elections are held, it would mean that there would be greater influence of the party in power. But that is wrong. Actually, if the panchayats are to be effective, and if we want to see that the people who enjoy the confidence of the entire village are elected and they should do something worth-while for the village, we must see that there should be,—whatever form of election may be there,—a unanimous election. Only the unanimously elected panchayats of the villages can have that moral and social standing in the village, which are necessary for getting anything worth-while done through the panchayats.

An hon. Member: It cannot be done.

15 hrs.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: A way can be found out. Let them appoint a committee. They will give suggestions. There are so many ways. You can have a two-tier election and election through elimination. You can have a first ballot. If some people do not get 80 per cent or 70 per cent votes, they may be eliminated. So, by a process of elimination, we can have unanimous election of the Panches.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): You want more elections!

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: If there is unanimous election, the elected Panch enjoys the support of all sections of the village. In some villages, Jats are in a majority; in some the Thakurs are in a majority and in some the Harijans are in a majority. But if the Panches enjoy the confidence of everybody, they will do justice to all of them. As it is today, if a man is elected with the support of the Harijans, he shows his powers against the Jats; or, if he is elected with a Jat-vote, he shows his power against the Harijans. That is why there is factionalism and murders are increasing.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does the hon. Member want unanimous election of the head of the panchayat or the Panches themselves?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: All the Panches should be elected unanimously if the panchayats are to work effectively. In ancient times, our panchayats worked so effectively because we had our Gramani and he was a man who enjoyed the confidence of all the people of the village. He had a status and respect and so he could do things. The present system of elections to the panchayats is not democratic. If you want to make the panchayats effective, the present kind of election system must change.

Another cause for the failure of Panchayat Raj is there is no uniformity. In different States, different kinds of panchayats are set up. We

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have village panchayats, *gaonsabhas* and so on. Some kind of uniform policy for panchayats should be laid down for the whole country.

The most important cause for the failure of the panchayats is too much interference in the panchayat work by the officials and particularly the confusion created between the community development department, revenue department and the panchayat department. The B.D.Os. are supposed to do community development work, but really they are there mainly to carry on propaganda for a particular party. They are not there to serve the people. Most of the moneys given to the community development blocks are spent towards payment of salaries of staff and the welfare of the people does not come anywhere. So if there is too much interference in their working the punchayats cannot remain effective.

When we talk of Panchayat Raj, we must clearly understand what are the causes of its failure and why it is not effective. Simply making laws and enactments about Panchayat Raj or convening conferences are not going to make Panchayat Raj effective in the country. I have some practical suggestions. If our country is to be democratic, these panchayats must be absolutely independent of the control of the State Governments. Just as procedure for the elections to the Parliament and the State Assemblies and their resources are laid down in the Constitution, so also elections to the panchayats and their resources must be definitely laid down. Because of the constitutional provision elections to the State Assemblies and to the Parliament are held once in five years. Buth there is no such thing in the case of municipal corporations or panchayats. They are just at the mercy of the State Governments. We find in some States elections have not been held to certain municipalities for 20 years. If a municipality or panchayat has a majority of people who do not belong to the ruling party, for some reason or other, that municipality is suspended. That way we do not really allow the real democracy to take roots in the country. If democracy is to succeed, we should amend the Constitution and lay down definitely in the Constitution itself provisions about the tenure, elections and resources of the panchayats. Otherwise, they will remain at the mercy of the State Governments or B.D.O.s and will not function effectively.

After the functions and powers of the panchayats are laid down, no interference should be made into their working by the panchayat officer or any authority from above. It is possible that they may make mistakes. But those will not be very harmful, because at the most, the effect of the mistakes will be confined to the village only. When the Prime Minister makes a mistake, the whole country suffers. When a Chief Minister makes a mistake, the whole State suffers. We cannot do anything about it. But if the village panchayat makes a mistake, the effect of it will be only on the village. The village people will be able to know, "We elected him and he has made a blunder." So, when after 5 years the elections come, they will not elect him. It is much easier to locate the fault and pin it down in the case of a panchayat than in the case of the State Assembly or Parliament. Therefore, we should take that risk. They will learn by mistakes. But if we fear mistakes and say that they should be trained or that this man should be elected and that man should not be and so on, the panchayats cannot be effective.

In regard to resources, the common people in the counside are already feeling very much over-taxed. Besides land revenue, they are paying property tax, profession tax, cattle tax, vehicle tax, etc. The burden of taxes is increasing every day on the villagers. They are groaning very much under it. If panchayats are to be effective, the Central and State Governments must lay down a fixed

share of the land revenue and other cesses they get for the panchayats and the panchayats should not be faced with the problem of collecting taxes. Actually that makes the panchayat unpopular. A share of the taxes must be given to the panchayats for carrying out particular functions assigned to them.

Thirdly, to make the panchayats work effectively, it is essential that a sense of community feeling should be created. Today it is not there. We talk of a casteless and classless society. But actually during the last 14 years, we have created more castes and classes. The people who talk most against castes and classes are themselves creating new classes. In Delhi, for instance, when they build new buildings for Government employees, they create this class feeling by saying Class IV quarters, Class III quarters and so on. They say, he is a Harijan and so on. That feeling comes everywhere. The result is, every day casteism is growing rather than becoming less.

15·08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

How can it be removed? If anybody thinks that we can do away with castes and classes completely, he lives in a fool's paradise. There are bound to be classes. But in the past, in spite of the classes in this country, there was some kind of homogeneity, some kind of community feeling some kind of भावात्मक एकता or emotional unity among the people. But those common emotions which bound all the people in the village together are now at a discount. Instead of encouraging them, we are discouraging them. Fortunately or unfortunately, they happen to be influenced by the culture of this country, which is basically Hindu. That Hindu culture is at a discount. You do not want to encourage भावात्मक एकता. In the villages, there are occasions like Holi, Diwali, Janmashtami, etc. when rich and poor can come together. When they come together, they have somekind of common emotions and brotherly feeling. So, until and unless we make use of this traditional community feeling in the villages, we cannot have any kind of real unity and casteism is going to increase.

Actually, 15 years back, before the talk of socialism came in this country, we had socialism in the villages. People in the villages used to help each other. If there was a marriage of a girl in the village all the villagers used to go to the help of the girl's parents. The village carpenter and Smith used to work for everybody for the whole year and get their share at the time of harvest. We had that kind of traditional socialism in this country, which in spite of castes and classes maintained the unity of the village and also the unity of the country. That is being destroyed now, and that requires a probe into the general policies, into the wider policies that the Government has been pursuing.

Sir, the present Government has been pursuing policies which are cutting at the very root of the unity and the emotional integration of this country. If those policies are not checked and if they are continued as they are being followed today, then I can tell you with a painful heart that, what to talk of factionalism in the panchayats, the whole country will be full of factions.

Therefore, when we talk of panchayat raj—it is a great institution and it is something for which India has been famous all through the ages —it is our duty to build it up on right lines, and for that purpose instead of looking as to how they are running their local bodies in England, France or China we must see how we used to run our local bodies in the past. We have detailed records as to how we used to run our local bodies in Tamilnad and in the north

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and other places very effectively and efficiently. If we draw upon that past experience and try to formulate our policies and also check our interference into the affairs of local bodies, only then we can make Panchayati Raj effective; otherwise it will become a cause for chaos rather than a case for order in the country.

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्निया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंचायत राज्य के बारे में जो पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा वह ठीक ही कहा कि यह सही मायने में हमारी पुरानी चीज है। पंचायती राज की खामियों के बारे में जो कुछ भी कहा जाय यह बात मानी हुई है कि पंचायती राज को हमें चलाना है। सिवाय इसके कोई चारा हमारे सामने है ही नहीं।

आज के वर्तमान युग में हमने एलेक्शन का एक मापदंड बनाया है यह। सही है कि इसमें कुछ बुराइयां और खामियां भी हैं और मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता। यह भी सही है कि एलेक्शन की वजह से गांव गांव में तफरका बढ़ता जाता है। जहां पर सर्वसम्मति से चुनाव सम्पन्न हो जाया करते हैं वहा तो ठीक रहता है लेकिन एसा न होने पर जो कठिनाइयां पेश आती है वह अधिकारियों के और इस मुल्क के सामने हैं। आज हमें अच्छे आदमियों की कमी महसूस हो रही है तो भी मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जहां इन पंचायतों में अच्छे आदमी देखे जाते हैं वहां पर काम ठीक चलता है। जिस पंचायत का मुखिया अथवा सरपंच अच्छा आदमी होता है तो गांव वालों की श्रद्धा एसे लोगों पर होती है और एसे पंचायतों में अवश्य ही अच्छी तरह से काम होता है। मगर जहां पर मुखिया और सरपंच लोग पुलिस और दारोगा के पीछे दौड़ा करते हैं और उन से मिल कर गांव में यदि कहीं कोई फूट हो जाती है और उस फूट को वह और बढ़ावा देते हैं तो वहां पर काम बहुत बिगड़ जाता है।

मेरे मित्र श्री तंगा मणि ने कहा कि जहां तक हरिजन और सवर्ण लोगों का सवाल है पंचायत राज्य के चुनाओं में हरिजन लोग चुन कर कम आ पाते है। एसी बात तो नहीं मालूम पड़ती है। जहां तक मेरे जिले और प्रांत का सवाल है मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे प्रांत में शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग चुने जाकर सरपंच और मुखिया बने हैं। मुखिया और सरपंच के पद पर डोम, चमार, मुसहर और संथाल इत्यादि चुन कर आये हैं। यदि इस बारे में थोड़ी बहुत दिक्कत रही भी हो तो हम लोग उसे दूर करने में सफल हुये हैं। अब यूं तो मैं समझता हूं कि शिक्षा के प्रभाव से ही बहुत कुछ जाति पाति की बुराइयां हमारे अन्दर घुस गई हैं और मैं तो कहूंगा कि ज्यादा बुराइयां हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में हैं। मै यह भी मानता हूं कि शिक्षा ने इसे प्रोत्साहन दिया और अपनी खुदगर्जी ने इसे पनपाया।

एक चीज मैं मानता हूं और सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है जहां तहां यह भी देखन में आता है कि पंचायत में मुखिया के अंडर जो एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर होता है वह चोर अथवा डकैत को जब पकड़ कर थाने में ले जाता है तो वहां पर एक्यूज्ड मुखिया और एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर पर लांछन लगा देते हैं और थानेदार लोग चाहे सच्चाई से अथवा खराब नियत से उन लोगों को फंसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। एसे बहुत से मुखिया हैं जिनके कि ऊपर मुकदमें बाजी चल रही है हालांकि कुछ मुकदमें ऐसे भी हैं जो कि ट्रिब्युनल में लटके हुये हैं। यह भी देखा जाता है कि जहां चुनाव हो गया है और नया मुखिया चुन लिया गया है तो भी पंचायत की प्रोसीडिंग्स का बस्ता या स्टाक

नये मुखिया तक पहुंचता नहीं है और वह कहीं रुका रहता है । अब वह बस्ता कहां गायब हो जाता है ? अब होता यह है कि वह जो विलेज लेविल वर्कर होता है वह गांव के एक तरफ से मिला हुआ होता है जिससे कि यह गड़बड़ी होती है । मैं मानता हूं कि पंचायत राज्य में यह तमाम खामियां हैं लेकिन इससे यह न समझ लिया जाये कि मैं यह चाहता हूं कि पंचायत राज्य खराब है और यह नहीं होना चाहिये । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम उन त्रुटियों को सुधारने का प्रयास करें ।

एलेक्शन के सिलसिले में जो जगह जगह पर मारपीट हो जाया करती है या चुनाव रोक दिये जाते हैं यह अनुचित है और ऐसा न होने देने के लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा आज अच्छे और सच्चे लोगों की हमें काफी जरूरत है और जाहिर है कि अगर ठीक से काम किया जाय तो पंचायत राज्य से इस रेवेन्यु क्लैक्शन के काम में काफी सुभीता ग्रामीणों को होता है । अब देखने में यह आता है कि हमारे गरीब भाई जमीन के मामले में ब्लाक में या सरकारी मुहकमें में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह दौड़ते फिरते हैं और उन का काम नहीं हो पाता है । कोई उन से कुछ करने को कहता है तो दूसरा उन्हें कुछ करने को कहता है । कोई उनसे कहता है कि वकील करो और इस मामले में इतना रुपया खर्च करो तब तुम्हारा काम बनेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस रैवेन्यु क्लैक्शन के मामले में जो उनको सरकारी अफसरों द्वारा परेशान किया जाता है पंचायत राज्य के होने से उन्हें काफी सहूलियत हो सकती है हालांकि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे ब्लाक आफिस लोग यह जो दाखिले खारिज हुआ करते थे उसमें हमारे मुखिया लोग नाम लिख कर भेजते थे वहां भी कचहरी का सा सिलसिला हो जाता है जोकि बड़ा दुखदायक है । हमारे ग्रामीण भाइयों को यह शिकायत है कि वहां ब्लाक्स में भी कचहरी का सा वातावरण पैदा हो गया है और नतीजा यह होता है कि वह बेचारे इधर से उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं । एक ब्लाक आफिसर के ऊपर रेवेन्यु क्लैक्शन का भी काम डाला हुआ है और इनक्वायरी भी उनको करनी पड़ती है । मिनिस्टर जब आते हैं तो उनकी आवभगत भी करनी तड़ती है तो देखना पड़ता है कि उनकी मोटर कहां चली गई । नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे ब्लाक आफिसर के पास तरह तरह के काम होने से वह अपना वादा पूरा नहीं कर पाते और इसका बड़ा बुरा प्रभाव ग्रामीणों पर पड़ रहा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहूंगा कि उन्हें यह देखना चाहिये कि कम से कम वह जो ग्रामीणों को तारीख दें कि अमुक दिन वह उनके वहां लैंड रेवेन्यु के सिलसिले में या और किसी सिलसिले में उनके दफ्तर में हाजिर हों तो वे उस दिन वहां पर मौजूद रहें । जो जबान दें उसकी रक्षा करें । इससे बहुत कुछ मसले हल हो सकते हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि उन बेचारे गरीब ग्रामीणों को तारीख दी जाय और वह गैरहाजिर रहें और उन से कहा जाय कि अब आज नहीं कल आना या परसों आना । अगर कोई गरीब आदमी ब्लाक में जा कर कहता है कि जमींदारी एबालिशन के बाद मेरी जमीन में बिहार सरकार के नाम से सरवे में रिकार्ड कर लिया गया है, मैं बाप-दादा के समय से इस का उपभोग कर रहा हूं और चूंकि मैं ने सरवे में रुपया नहीं दिया, इस लिये ऐसा किया गया है और वह कुछ कागज भी अपने पक्ष के समर्थन में दिखाता है , तो उस को कहा जाता है कि तुम टाइटल सूट फाइल करो । वह बेचारा टाइटल सूट कैसे फाइल कर सकता है ? अगर वह ब्लाक आफिसर के पास जाता है, तो उस की सुनवाई होनी चाहिये और उसको सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि जब कोई व्यक्ति इस सम्बन्ध, में कोई दरख्वास्त देता है और

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

उस के साथ कोई जमींदार की रसीद या दूसरे कागजात ब्लाक में दाखिल करता है, तो अक्सर उस को दूसरे दिन आने के लिये कहा जाता है, तारीख पर तारीख दी जाती है, लेकिन उस को उन कागजात की कोई रसीद नहीं दी जाती है। इस बीच में अगर उस से नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिये या किसी अन्य कारण से वे कागजात गुम हो गये, तो उस गरीब आदमी के कागजात भी गये और टाइटल भी गया। ऐसे कई इन्सटैंसिज हमारे सामने हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि लोगों को इस बात की रसीद दी जानी चाहिये कि उन से फलां फलां कागजात लिये गये हैं।

मैं एक व्यक्ति के केस को जानता हूं जिस के बगल में हमारी जमीन है, जो कि बाप-दादा के वक्त से जलकर का मछलियां आदि पकड़ने के अधिकार, का उपभोग कर रहा है। वह बिहार सरकार के नाम सरवे में आ गया है। शायद कर्मचारी लोग नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाने के लिये उस पर रोक डालते हैं और हटाना चाहते हैं। मैं ने उस के लिये कितनी ही चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं और सभी को कहा है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों उस बेचारे के कागजात ए० डी० एम० के यहां नहीं पहुंते हैं। चलते वक्त भी मैं एक चिट्ठी लिख कर आया हूं। मैं नहीं जानता कि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या नहीं।

जब तक इन दिक्कतों को हम हल नहीं करते हैं, तब तक पंचायत राज देश में सफल नहीं हो सकता है और साथ ही हम लोगों पर भी बड़ा भारी लांछन आयेगा।

पावर्ज का मिसयूज भी होता है। किसी को तंग किया जाता है किसी से नाजायज फ़ायदा उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है। किसी को हथकड़ी लगवा दी जाती है, अगर किसी दरख्वास्त की बाकायदा नकल देना चाहिये, तो उसमें तीन दिन लगा दिये जाते हैं। अगर कोई समय पर न आया, तो किसी तरह से वारंट जारी करवा कर शनिवार की शाम को उसको जेल भिजवा दिया जाता है और दूसरे दिन इतवार होने की वजह से सोमवार को ही बेल पर छूटता है।

लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी ठीक है कि पंचायतों में कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये जाते हैं। पंचायतों ने ऐसे डिसिज़न्ज भी लिये हैं, जिन को हाई कोर्टस ने अपहोल्ड किया है और पंचायतों की सरहाना की गई है।

श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम के बारे में कहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से कोई भी योजना चलाई जाये, लेकिन लोगों का पहला काम पेट पालना है और उन को समय बहुत कम मिलता है। हमारी स्थिति भी वही है। अगर पंचायत में कोई दरख्वास्त दी जाती है, तो तारीख पर तारीख दी जाती है, कोई वेस्टिड इन्ट्रैस्ट्स काम करते हैं, लोगों को दौड़ाया जाता है। अगर कोई तीन, चार या सात रोज का ट्रेनिंग कैम्प खोला गया, तो उस से लोग कुछ लाभ उठा सकेंगे, इस में मुझ शक है, क्योंकि उन को फुरसत नहीं है। मुखिया अपना काम करे या ट्रेनिंग कैम्प में जा कर ट्रेनिंग ले? अगर ट्रेनिंग कैम्प की योजना सफल होजाये, तो अच्छा है, लेकिन लोगों के पास समय न होने के कारण मुझे उस की सफलता में शक है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज-कल स्थिति यह है कि ब्लाक एक रेजोल्यूशन पास कर देता है कि फलां स्थान पर एक हैल्थ सेंटर बनना चाहिये और उस जगह के कनवीनर को एडवांस भी दे दिया जाता है। अगर वहां पर काम शुरू न हो सका, विलम्ब देखकर ब्लाक में दूसरे स्थान पर हैल्थ

सैंटर बनाने के लिये रेजोल्यूशन फिर पास क दिया जाता है। वहां पर भी एडवांस दे दिया जाता है। जब पहले स्थान वालों को पता लगता है कि हैल्थ सैंटर दूसरी जगह जा रहा है, तो वह भी काम शुरू कर देते हैं। इस तरह दोनों जगह मकान बनने शुरू हो जाते हैं और दोनों जगह मकान खड़े हैं, हमारे यहां एक ऐसा इन्सटैंस है। अब ब्लाक वालों के सामने यह सवाल फिर आता है कि वह सैंटर कहां पर हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस सैंटर को दोनों जगहों के दरमियान कर दिया जाये।

श्री फ० गो० सेन : वहां पर तीसरे मकान की जरूरत हो जायगी।

इस के बाद ब्लाक में रेजोल्यूशन पास हुआ कि चूंकि दोनों जगह मकान तैयार हैं, तो डाक्टर छः महीने एक जगह रहे और छः महीने दूसरी जगह और वहां पर मोबाइल डिस्पैंसरी की तरह काम हो। फिर कहा गया कि यह ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट सर्कुलर के आधार पर पुनः पहली जगह ही करार दिया गया। अब सवाल यह है कि एक एक हजार रुपया दोनों जगह एडवांस किया हुआ है। उस का क्या होगा ?

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की सब समस्याओं पर विचार किया जाये और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि पंचायत राज की योजना सफल हो और आम लोगों को उस से लाभ पहुंचे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got with me at least 12 names.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I also want to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it becomes thirteen.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, the number will be more than fifteen. As there is only one hour left, I want guidance from the House.

Shri Tangamani: I require five nued for some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not be possible. After all, the maximum time that can be given to it is two and a half hours. As I will extend the discussion up to 5 O'Clock, we are taking over three hours. Out of the one and a half hours left, half an hour will be taken by the Minister. That gives us a balance of one hour. Therefore, it is not possible to call all the other names. Even if I call a few hon. Members, it wil not be possible for me to give them full time.

Shri Kalika Singh: We can extend the time by half an hour.

Shri Tangamani: I require five minutes for reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, he can advise members of his party to take less time. I request that, likewise, other hon. Members should also restrict their remarks. How much time shall I give each hon. Member? Seven minutes?

Shri Kalika Singh: The time may be extended.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We can have it day after tomorrow also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether it is possible unless I know the business of the House for day after tomorrow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They have no business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, is it the sugegstion of the hon. Member that this might be taken up after the 8th?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We can take it up the next day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We understand from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that Government have business up to 8th. I, therefore, thought that the suggestion of the hon. Member was that this might be taken up on the 9th.

Shri Tangamani: It was announced that what is left over today will be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The maximum time for such discussions is 2½ hours.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: By the leave of the House it can alway be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House has all the powers. I do not deny that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, let us know what is the position, whether we are short of time or we have got no business and we want to wind up on the 8th December.

We are being told that there is no business for the House and therefore instead of adjourning on the 15th, though there are questions and everything, we have got to wind it up earlier. Instead of adjourning on the 8th why can we not have this discussion and go on up to the 10th? It is a very important discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This anomaly can exist, namely, that on the one hand we may be short of time and, on the other, we may have enough spare time and no speakers to speak. If a half-an-hour discussion is before us, it will be only for 30 minutes though there might be enough time left during the day. If the Rules provide that the maximum time that can be given for this discussion is 2½ hours, it would be only for that duration and not much longer. If the Government agrees to extend, I have no objection. But I was only referring to the Rules. Under the Rules we have 2½ hours for each such discussion. We have already spent 1½ hours over it and I am extending the time by another half an hour so that we will finish it by 5 O'Clock. But when there is such a demand I should know the Government's reaction also. Then I would make my decision. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs might be consulted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Before anything is said on behalf of the Government, my respectful submission is that you are perfectly right. We understand that the scheduled time is 2½ hours and that under our Rules for such motions we have 2½ hours. But it is also equally correct that this House has discussed such motions and resolutions for 6 to 7 hours. I had moved one motion which we discussed for five hours. The motion regarding the Sanskrit Commission was discussed for three consecutive days. I think this motion is no less important than the motion regarding the Sanskrit Commission. Therefore let us get over that difficulty first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will appreciate that the hon. Speaker can make and unmake rules. He can suspend the rules, but I have to follow them.

Shri Rane (Buldana): I submit that the discussion should be over today whether we sit longer or not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why?

Shri Rane: It is said that we have no business or that we are short of business and therefore the discussion should be continued on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It stands to reason that when Government is running about to find business here is business in which hon. Members are interested.

Shri Rane: The hon. Member, Shri Mathur, has said that last time over one discussion we took about 5 to 6 hours. Again this precedent will be cited another day.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no question of citing it. It is an

illustration. It is the right of the House to extend the time seeing the importance of the business. We will be doing injustice in asking any hon. Member to finish his remarks in 5 to 7 minutes. Then it is better not to speak at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall ask Shri Rane to consult the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It is the desire expressed by so many hon. Members that if we could have more time, it might be seen if it is possible to extend it. He might have consultations and then inform me as to what the reaction of the Government is.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to my hon. friend, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, for raising this discussion and for giving us an opportunity to discuss this very important aspect of our administration in the country. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government certain discrepancies that are today existent in the working of the panchayat unions as also to the hang-over that may be there from the earlier development and NES schemes. This Panchayati Raj is really created on a basis that already existed and what were development blocks and schemes now come under the panchayats. Therefore it is necessary that we go into those defects and help the panchayats in overcoming these defects so as to see that smooth working takes place.

When one used to go to the rural areas, say, towards the end of the financial year, one used to see an absolute hum of activity. The jeep belonging to the block would be going around absolutely purposelessly down one road, up another road visiting various villages. When one used to enquire as to who was in the jeep and what it had come there for, there used to be cynical replies from the villagers saying that that was the end of the financial year, a certain amount of money was there which had to be used up, so the jeep moved around and the petrol expenses would be shown to show that the target had been fulfilled. This may seem rather flippant. It may seem as though it is a very small point, but that is the reaction of the villagers and one should take this into consideration. What it really means is that the work that was being carried out by those development blocks was not of such an extent as to create in the people of that area the confidence that something effective was being done. It is for this reason that I bring it before the hon. Minister.

Only recently when certain panchayat unions were being inaugurated one of the union presidents from a neighbouring union in his speech of congratulation on this occasion—that was on Gandhi Jayanti Day—wanted to give some advice to the new panchayat union President who was there. In giving that advice one of the things he said was that they must find out ways and means of having effective cooperation between the Commissioner and the panchayat union. In his experience of the last three or four months he had found that sometimes trivial matters were leading to very serious differences. One of the trivial matters exactly was the use of the jeep. There was a jeep in that union. Very often the Union President and the Commissioner were falling out on as to who had priority in the use of the jeep, whether it was for official business or not, whether attending to or inviting a VIP or the family of a VIP was a necessary thing or not, whether that was a social obligation to be carried out etc. This is what he said. It is not just I saying that such things exist. But I do not want the hon. Minister to get away with the reply saying that this is a sort of thing which we often hear from the Opposition and so on and so forth. If he likes, I can get a copy of the transcript of the speech and give it to him. Then he could obviously pull up either the Panchayat Union President for talking

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

like that or the Commissioner for creating trouble over the jeep.

Then there is another example of how unplanned expenditure is there. In my district certain taluks, like, Darapuram and Palladam etc. are considered to be and are known as drought areas for a very long time. Famine conditions had existed there from time to time. Although in the publications that we get from this Ministry we are told that money is being spent in order to find out the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities where there are not sfficient number of wells and where there are drought conditions, today after years of being in a black, in Palladam and Darapuram taluks again these drought conditions have come up and famine conditions are there. The people of the area, the panchayat unions of the area and the Panchayat Union President have led deputations to the Chief Minister of our State and to other Ministers asking for special allocations and help immediately in order to have bored wells sunk and so on. Why this delay? When the considered aim has been put before us that the various blocks and the various schemes are only for providing those facilities that are so necessary for the development in rural areas, why is it that after so many years, in an area that was under the block development scheme, we find this condition continuing? This is a matter that has to be looked into.

Recently, when I was discussing with one of the Panchayat Union Presidents this question, he pointed out to me that there is a tendency as far as the Government is concerned to have blueprints and allocate certain sums of money for specific purposes and that money has to be utilised for that purpose and that only, irrespective of whether in all the areas these requirements are exactly alike. Therefore, in one area where there is already a school building or hospital facilities and so on, they are again giving money for those facilities and they are not giving money for something else that may be more immediately necessary such as irrigation facilities. We may point out, for instance, that in spite of the fact that Panchayat boards were existing there and Panchayat unions had been formed, when the Third Five Year Plan was being finalised, the views of the Panchayat unions were not taken as to what would be the correct assessment of the educational requirements and an assessment as regards the money necessary for the school buildings that would have to be constructed in the coming period and so on. In this manner, I think, we find that there is a lot of overlapping, there is a lot of red-tape and the actual democratic functioning of Panchayat unions is something that is still very hazy, which will have to be achieved if Panchayat Raj is to be effective.

Just one word regarding training camps which were referred to by one of the hon. Members. I had the privilege of attending one of the training camps or rather the inaugural meeting of the training camps. I was amazed that on those occasions, far from the inaugural meeting being one to set the tone of training camps and to give the Panchayat leaders who were there an idea of what Panchayat Raj means, what are the various provisions of the Panchayat Act—there were various M.L.A.s and others and I was in a minority—they gave to the Panchayat leaders a lecture on how the Congress party had brought this great change and transformation in the countryside and so on. In other words, that became a propaganda platfrom rather than set the tone for the different Panchayat leaders and discuss the merits of the Panchayat Act and what has to be done. With the result that, later, I heard that there were some heated arguments between the different people who had come to that camp and it developed into a political argument instead of their being able to exchange views in regard to the working of the Panchayat Act and the defects that had to be overcome. Therefore, I would request the Minister that he should look into this matter and see that these matters are taken into consideration

when the working of the Panchayat Act was reviewed, in order to guarantee that the Panchayat Raj really becomes successful.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I request the hon. Member to supply us details of what she has alleged?

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री तंगामणि और श्री शर्मा को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने ऐसा अहम मोशन हाउस के सामने ला कर हाउस की और सारे देश की तवज्जह अपनी सरकार के इस हुश्रम कदम की तरफ दिलाई है, और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस मोशन पर बहस करते हुए, मेम्बरान की तरफ से जो नई तजवीजें आयेंगी आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब उन पर बहुत ध्यान से गौर करेंगे ।

मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री मधोक यहां से चले गये, मैं उन की तकरीर को बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था । उन की तकरीर को सुनने के बाद मैं तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि वे एक तरह से बिल्कुल इर्रेलेवेंट बोल रहे थे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात से तो चेअर पर भी रिफ्लेक्शन पड़ता है ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा वास्तव में वह इर्रेलेवेंट था एक तरीके से ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब होता रहा और उस तरीके को चेअर समझ नहीं सकी ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मेरा कहने का मंशा यह नहीं था । जो मोशन था वह दरअसल यह था :

"Situation arising out of the working of the Panchayat Raj be taken into consideration."

बजाय इस के कि इस पर कोई बात चीत की जाय, वह दरअस्सल सन् १९३९ में जो पंचायतें थीं या १९४० में जो पंचायतें थीं, जो विलेज पंचायतें थीं, उन पर ही बोलते रहे । जहां तक मैं समझा हूं हाउस के सामने सवाल यह है कि पिछले तीन या चार वर्षों से मुख्तलिफ सुबों में जो पंचायतें समितियां बनीं, जो जिला परिषदें कायम की जा रही हैं, उन के बनाने का क्या असर हुआ, क्या काम उनके जरिये हुआ और क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट और होनी चाहिये, इस पर गौर किया जाय । आप मुझे से शायद इत्तफाक करेंगे कि जहां तक इन पंचायत समितियों के कायम होने का सवाल है और जिला परिषदों के बनने का सवाल है, हमारे फाजिल मेम्बर साहब ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा । बहरहाल मैं ने सोचा कि उन्होंने कुछ कहा हो या नहीं, मैं उन पर अपने ख्यालात जाहिर करूंगा कि जो कुछ किया जा रहा है उस का मंशा क्या है । मेम्बर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में इस के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अब आप ही कुछ कह दीजिये ।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : आप जरा सब्र कीजिये । मैं सब कुछ कहूंगा ।

वह एक तरफ तो पंचायत राज की दुहाई देते रहे कि क्यों वह कायम नहीं हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ अपने बड़े माकूल सजेशन देने की कोशिश की कि इन पंचायतों को बड़े कम अख्त्यार दिये जा रहे हैं, और यह पंचायतें इस तरह से होनी चाहियें जैसे कि सूबों की सरकारें होती हैं । आप इस बात से तो इत्तिफाक करेंगे कि उन की सारी तवज्जह जो थी वह गांव की पंचायतों की तरफ थी । ब्लाकों में जो पंचायत समितियां बनाई जा रहीं हैं या जिला परिषदें बनाई जा रही हैं उन पर उनकी कोई दलील लागू ही नहीं होती । यह भी नहीं कहते कि उन पंचायतों को क्या क्या अख्त्यार दिये जायें या कि उनको बिल्कुल

[श्री मु० च० जैन]

इंडिपेन्डेन्ट बना दिया जाय, जैसे कि सूबों की सरकारें हैं । वही पुरानी दलील उनकी थी टैक्सेशन के बारे में कि पंचायतों को बर्डेन नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । एक तरफ उनको वह खुदमुख्तार बनाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि उनको टैक्सेशन की पावर नहीं होना चाहिये । वह इसके लिये बर्डेन का लफ्ज़ इस्तेमाल कर के कहते हैं कि वह उन पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये । यह तो अगर मैं एक तरह से कहूं तो उसी तरह से है जिसे कि कहा जाता है कि बिल्ली थैले से बाहर आ गई । वह इन पंचायतों को किसी तरह से फंक्शन नहीं करने देना चाहती । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी ऐसी जमात हो सकती है जो कि नई बनाई जाय और टैक्सेशन की पावर न होते हुए भी वह अच्छी तरह से फंक्शन कर सके ?

एक बात और है । यहां पर वह एक ऐसी पार्टी के नुमाइन्दे हैं जिसका जम्हूरियत पर कोई यकीन नहीं है । राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, जिसका बच्चा यह जनसंघ है, कब से जम्हूरियत पर यकीन करने लगा, यह मैं नहीं जानता ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; there is some discussion there, at the end also. The hon. Minister is also there.

An Hon. Member: What is the use of convincing now?

श्री मु० चं० जैन : बहरहाल मेरे लायक दोस्त यहां पर नहीं हैं । उनकी गैर-हाजिरी में मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी हुकूमतों ने और लीडरान ने पंचायत समितियां और जिला परिषदें बनाने की जो स्कीम हिन्दुस्तान के सामने रखी है उसे कामयाब करने के लिये हमारे कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर साहब ने सारी स्टेट्स को परसुएड करके एक इन्कलाबी कदम उठा कर दिखा दिया । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी जनसंघ ने कोई एक प्रस्ताव पास किया सारे देश में जिसके जरिये से कि जो ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर्स हमारे ब्लाक्स में काम करते हैं वह ठीक तरह से काम कर सकें, ताकि वह उस तरह की स्टैचुटरी बाडीज बन जायें, जैसी कि अब बनाई जा रही हैं ? उन्होंने एक भी प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किया, कभी भी कोई मांग नहीं की कि इस तरह से पंचायत समितियां बनाई जायें । आज जब कि हम पंचायत समितियां बना चुके हैं बहुत सी स्टेट्स में, जिला परिषदें बन रही हैं, तब वे जस चीज को इस तरह से क्रिटिसाइज करें, तो मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि यह उनकी प्रोपेगेन्डा स्पीच थी ।

उन्होंने एक और बड़ा भारी इल्जाम गवर्नमेंट पर लगाया । मुझे उनकी बात को सुन कर अफसोस हुआ, उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में पार्टीबन्दी है और सरकार इसे बढ़ा रही है लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे पुराने देहाती रस्मो रिवाज का हवाला देते हुए फ़रमाया कि देहाती जिन्दगी में बड़ी एकता थी, एक कम्यूनिटी लाइफ थी उसमें, भावात्मक एकता थी देश में, और उस भावात्मक एकता को हमारी सरकार की पालिसीज खराब कर रही हैं । मैं इस प्वाइंट पर जाती तौर पर बहुत टची हूं । मैं एक गांव का रहने वाला हूं और एक गांव वाले की हैसियत से मैं अपने लायक दोस्त श्री मधोक साहब से---मुझे नहीं मालूम कि उनका गांवों से कितना ताल्लुक है---और उनके जैसे खयाल के आदमियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आज कोई आदमी यह कहे कि जैसी देहातों की जिन्दगी २० साल पहले थी वैसी आज हो जाये तो कहना होगा कि न जाने वह कौन सी दुनिया में रह रहा है । पुराने जमाने में देहात की जिन्दगी क्या थी ? उस वक्त देहात की ४० प्रतिशत आबादी ने अपना एक लो स्टेटस कबूल कर लिया था, पुराने रिवाजों के हिसाब से उनकी बराबर की

हैसियत नहीं थी । जिनको हम अनटचेबिल्स कहते थे, या जिनको लो कास्ट कहते थे या जिनको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कहते हैं, उनका और सोकाल्ड हायर क्लासेज का कोई बराबर का स्टेटस नहीं था और मैं इसको बदकिस्मती कहता हूं—वह शायद इसको खुशकिस्मती कहें—कि पुराने रिवाज के हिसाब से उस ४० फी सदी आबादी ने अपना लो स्टेटस कबूल कर लिया था । उन लोगों ने यह मान लिया था कि उनको परमात्मा ने लो स्टेटस दिया है और उसको उन्होंने कबूल कर लिया । मुझे खुशी है कि आज आजादी मिलने के बाद उनहोंने उस स्टेटस को कबूल करने से इन्कार कर दिया है और वह आगे आकर कहते हैं कि हमारा भी बराबर का दरजा है और अब ये लोग इस तरह सामने आए तो इनके और सोकाल्ड हायर कास्ट वालों के बीच, जो कि इस ४० फी सदी आबादी को नीचा समझते थे, अमन कैसे कायम रह सकता है और मुझे खुशी है कि पंचायत राज्य का सिस्टम कायम होने पर .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को दो मिनट में समाप्त करना चाहिए

श्री मू० चं० जैन : अब तो सरकार की तरफ से वक्त की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके कहने पर ही मैंने यह सात मिनट की पाबन्दी लगायी थी ।

श्री मू० च० जैन : उसके बाद तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया है कि टाइम एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बावजूद जो नाम मेरे सामने हैं उनको देखते हुए मैं एक एक माननीय सदस्य को सात मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दे सकता, और आपने तो अभी अपनी बात भी शुरू नहीं की है ।

श्री मू० च० जैन : मेरी इस मसले में गहरी दिलचस्पी है और मैं अहम प्वाइंट्स को ही टच कर रहा था ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता लेकिन मेरी निगाह तो घड़ी पर लगी है और वह बराबर चलती जा रही है ।

श्री मू० च० जैन : मैं बहुत जल्दी अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

यह जो समाज का वीकर सेक्शन है इसको नए हालात में देहात की जिन्दगी में एडजस्ट करना होगा और मुझे खुशी है कि एडजस्टमेंट के काम में यह पंचायत राज, पंचायत समितियां और जिला परिषदें बड़ी मुअस्सर साबित हो रही हैं ।

इस वीकर सेक्शन की हालत सारे देश में एक सी ही है । मगर इस पंचायत राज के बावजूद इन को प्रापरिप्रेजेंटेशन पंचायतों और पंचायत समितियों या जिला परिषदों में नहीं मिल रहा है । उसकी वजह यह है कि पंजाब को छोड़ कर और राज्यों में चुनाव का सिस्टम कुछ ऐसा है कि उसकी वजह से इन लोगों का सही रिप्रेजेन्टेशन इन संस्थाओं में रिफ्लेक्ट नहीं हो पाता । और जब तक प्रोपोरशनल रिप्रेजेन्टेशन का सिस्टम जो कि पंजाब में लागू है और राज्यों की पंचायत संस्थाओं के चुनाव में लागू नहीं किया जायेगा इस वीकर सेक्शन को सही रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिल सकेगा । मैंने इसके बारे में डिटेल में गवर्नमेंट को लिख कर भेजा है । मुझे खुशी होगी अगर अपने जवाब में मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर रोशनी डालें ।

मैं इस बात को खास तौर से इस वजह से भी कह रहा हूं क्योंकि मुझको बतौर स्टडी टीम के एक मेम्बर के इस चीज को राजस्थान और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में देखने का मौका मिला था । मने वहां का सिस्टम देखा तो मुझ

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

अफसोस हुआ कि उस सिस्टम में समाज का जो कमजोर सेक्शन है उसको अपनी आबादी के हिसाब से इन पंचायत राज्य की संस्थाओं में सही रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिलता और इसका नतीजा यह है कि उनको इन पर पूरा एतवार नहीं है । इसकी मैं एक मिसाल आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हैदराबाद के तमाम बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और हरिजन एम० पीज और एम० एल० एज ने मिल कर एक प्रस्ताव पास किया जिसमें कहा गया कि कि उनका सोशल वेलफेयर फंड है और जिसको अभी कलक्टर आपरेट करता है उसको जिला परिषदों को ट्रांसफर न किया जाए जैसा कि होने जा रहा है । इसकी क्या वजह है । इसकी वजह यही है कि इन लोगों को जिला परिषद और पंचायत समितियों और पंचायतों में पूरा ऐतवार नहीं है, और उसकी वजह यही है कि इनमें उनको पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिलता है । इसलिये जरूरी है कि जो सिस्टम पंजाब में लागू है वही दूसरे राज्यों में भी रायज किया जाए । कम्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट ने इस मसले को स्टडी किया है । मैं नहीं जानता कि वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं । लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि पंजाब के सिस्टम को सारी स्टेट्स में रायज किया जाना चाहिए तभी हम वीकर सेक्शन्स को उनका पूरा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन इन संस्थाओं में मिल सकेगा ।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं । मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहा कि इन पंचायतों के काम में किसी को इंटरफियर नहीं करना चाहिए । किसी सियासी इटरफरेंस के तो मैं भी खिलाफ़ हूं। लेकिन अगर कोई सरपंच गबन कर ले और उसकी देख भाल न हो, अगर यह मेरे लायक दोस्त का मतलब है, तब तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह दरअसल नहीं चाहते कि पंचायत राज फंक्शन करे । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि हर राज्य में पंचायतों पर फाइनेंशल मामलों में कड़ा सुपरविजन होना चाहिए और अगर इस बारे में कोई शिकायत हो तो उसकी जांच करके एक महीने के अन्दर गांव वालों का शक दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को इन पर ऐतवार पैदा हो ।

आखिर में मैं डे साहब को और उनके मुहकमे को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इतनी लगन के साथ इस काम को आगे बढाया । अगर वह इतनी लगन से काम न करते तो इस काम को करने में बहुत समय लगता ।

श्री पहाडिया (सवाई माधोपुर–रक्षित–अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंचायत राज्य की स्थापना का समारम्भ राजस्थान से हुआ । राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है कि जहां पर पुरानी रियासतें थी । लेकिन आप लोगों को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि रियासती जमाने में भी वहां अपने ढंग की पंचायतें थीं । वह भी ग्राम पंचायतें कहलाती थीं । उनका चुनाव नही होता था । सरकार का कोई अफसर उनको नामिनेट करता था। अब उसको बदल कर नया पंचायत राज्य कायम किया गया है और उसके कार्य का तीन चार साल का तजरबा अपना अपना अलग अलग हो सकता है मैंने उसको अपने नुक्ते नजर से देखा है और मेरा अपना एक तजरबा है । मेरे दूसरे साथियों का दूसरा तजरबा हो सकता है । मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने तजरबे की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

पंचायत राज और पंचायती राज की बड़ी बातें की जाती हैं । लेकिन ये दो अलग अलग चीजें हैं । और जो यह पंचायत राज चल रहा है उसकी वर्किंग की ध्योरी को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात तो सही है कि

पंचायती राज और पंचायत राज में भिन्नता है । उनके अलग अलग तरीके हैं । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं यह भिन्नता देखता हूं कि जहां पंचायत राज कानून से बना है वहां पंचायती राज लोगों की अपनी इच्छा से था । दूसरी भिन्नता यह है कि इसमें चुनाव होता है और पचायती राज में अपने आप चुनिन्दा लोग आ जाते थे । तीसरी भिन्नता यह है कि पंचायती राज सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है और पंचायती राज को लोग अपने आप चलाते थे ।

यह बात सही है कि जैसे जैसे समय बदलता रहता है पुरानी संस्थाएं खत्म होती जाती हैं जैसे गंगा का बहता हुआ पानी अपने साथ पत्थर और लक्कड़ सब को बहा ले जाता है । उस बहाव में जो मजबूत होते हैं वही ठिक रहते हैं । तो समय के साथ अनेक पुरानी चीजें बदलती हैं और अगर हमारा पंचायती राज भी बदला है तो इसमें किसी को ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । आज जो पंचायत राज चल रहा है उसमें कुछ खामियां हो सकती हैं क्योंकि हमारे गांवों में पुराने किस्म के लोग बसते हैं, वहां अभी पूरी तरह शिक्षा का प्रचार नहीं हो पाया है । इसीलिए जितनी जल्दी हम चाहते थे उतनी जल्दी पंचायत राज का विकास नहीं हो रहा है । लेकिन अगर कोई हमारे इरादों और विचारों पर शक करता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह अपने आप पर शक करता है । और जो ऐसे लोग हैं उन्होंने मेरे ख्याल से सारी स्कीम को समझा नहीं है ।

16 hrs.

यह सही है कि जो गांवों में इन संस्थाओं के लिए चुनाव होते हैं उनमें ग्रुपबन्दी होती है और उससे जाति बिरादरी की भावना को भी बढावा मिलता है । लेकिन साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि इन चुनावों ने जाति पांत की भावना को खत्म करने में भी बड़ा भाग लिया है । अगर इन चुनावों से कुछ जगह जाति बिरादरी की भावना बढ़ी है तो अनेक जगह इस चुनाव के झंझावात ने जाति बिरादरी की झोंपड़ी को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया है । और मेरी भगवान से प्रार्थना है कि अगर इस प्रकार जाति बिरादरी खत्म हो जाए तो यह हमारे देश का बड़ा सौभाग्य होगा ।

कुछ रुपए के खर्च की गड़बड़ियों का भी यहां जिक्र किया गया । मैं मानता हूं कि जरूर इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां होती हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि जो लोग गांव में रहते हैं वे आम तौर से अच्छा हिसाब किताब नहीं जानते । इस काम के लिए या तो सरकार की तरफ से कर्मचारी नियुक्त कर दिए जाते हैं या पंचायत अपनी तरफ से ही कुछ कर्मचारी रख लेती है । लेकिन ये कर्मचारी भी गांवों के रहने वाले होते हैं और आंकड़ों के काम को पूरी तरह नहीं जानते । हमें ऐसे आदमी भी मिल सकते हैं जोकि हिसाब किताब और आंकड़ों को जानते हों लेकिन उनको हमें अधिक तनख्वाह देनी पड़ेगी और तब सवाल यह आता है कि उनको कहा से इतनी तनख्वाह दे और कैसे उनके रहन सहन का इंतजाम किया जाय । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारा यह "स्लो एंड स्टैडी विंस दी रेस" वाला तरीका चल रहा है वह ठीक है और उस को कबूल करना चाहिये । जो गलतियां हम ने की हैं उन गलतियों को हम सुधारना चाहते हैं और उन भूलों से हम बचना चाहते हैं । जो तल्ख तजुर्बे हमें हुए है उनको हम दुबारा दुहराना नहीं चाहते लेकिन यह बात भी सही है और मैं मानता हूं कि अगर कानून के जरिए से कोई बात बदल गई होती तो मेरा खयाल है कि हिन्दुस्तान का समाज एक समाज न रह कर गवर्नमेंट बन गया होता । जाहिर है कि यह सब बातें कानून के जरिए हल नहीं की जा सकतीं । कानून

[श्री पहाडिया]

एक तरीका और एक माध्यम है जोकि हमें रास्ता बतला रहा है । कुल मिला कर हमें ही बदलना होगा और कानून की मंशा को हमें ही पूरा करना होगा । कानून की किताब उस मंशा को पूरा नहीं करेगी । हमारे देशवासियों को खास तौर से जो इस बात को समझने वाले हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी है कि उस मंशा को समझें और उसको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें। अब उस मंशा को समझने और उसे पूरा करने के लिए अगर पार्टी के तौर पर काम किया गया और मुल्क को दूर रख दिया गया और कायदे कानून के झंझट में पंचायतों को फंसा दिया गया तो जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा है यह पंचायतें पंचायतें न रह कर अदालतें बन जायेंगी । उस हालत में यह जो मुकद्दमेबाजी पर होने वाले खर्च को बंद करने और वहीं गांव में में बैठ अर आपस में बातचीत करके मामलात तय करने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं वह मंशा हमारी पूरी नहीं होने वाली है । इसलिए मैं अपने सभी लायक दोस्तों और देशवासियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पंचायती राज्य को पार्टी लाइन पर न समझें । यह कोई कांग्रेस या किस अन्य पार्टी का प्रोग्राम नहीं है बल्कि यह मुल्क का प्रोग्राम है । अब हमारे डे साहब इस चीज को सामने लाये उसके लिए हम उनको मुबारकबाद देते हैं लेकिन इसके यह मायनें नहीं हैं कि यह तमाम जिम्मेदारी डे साहब की है । उसके लिए हम सब लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि उसको कुशलता से चलाया जाय । हम सब लोगों को देखना चाहिए कि कैसे इस पंचायत राज्य के काम को आगे बढ़ाना है । अब उसमें गलतियां होती हैं तो हों । लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे एक पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा था कि अगर एक बड़ा आदमी कोई गलती करता है तो उसका नुकसान बहुत लोगों को होता है अगर इस मुल्क के प्रधान मंत्री जी या राष्ट्रपति जी कोई गलती करें तो उससे सारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचेगा लेकिन उसके विपरीत अगर एक पंच अथवा पंचायत कोई गलती करती है तो उसका नुकसान एक सीमित दायरे तक ही रहेगा और उसको हम फौरन पकड़ भी लेते हैं और उससे हमें कोई ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं होता है ।

मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता कि पंचायत राज्य में कोई खामियां नहीं हैं और जो खामियां हैं उनको मैं छिपाना नहीं चाहता । मैं इस पर ज्यादा विस्तार से तो नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मेरा समय पूर होने वाला ही है लेकिन मैं अपने प्रांत राजस्थान की बाबत अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो पंचायतें बनीं हैं वह बहुत छोटी बनी हैं और छोटी होने के कारण खर्चा वहन नहीं कर पाती हैं । इस कारण उनमें बहुत गड़बड़ भी हो जाया करती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय कि उसका कैसा रूप रहे । उसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए । मेरी राय में तो आज पंचायतें बहुत छोटी हो गई हैं । यह जरूर है कि पहले पंचायतें बहुत बड़ी थीं लेकिन अब जो पंचायतें बनी हैं वह बहुत छोटी हैं । इसलिए अगर सम्भव हो सके तो इस के बारे में जांच की जाय और पंचायतो को आबादी या ऐरिया जिस हिसाब से भी आप मुनासिब समझें, बनाया जाना चाहिए । ऐसा होने से मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो खर्चे की समस्या बारबार आती है, रिसोर्सेज की समस्या बार बार आती है वह नहीं आयेगी ।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि पंचायत, पंचायत समिति और जिला परिषद् के चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में जैन साहब ने जो सलाह दी उससे मैं पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं हूं हालांकि मैं उनकी इस बात को सही मानता हूं कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन अगर प्रपोरशनल होता तो वीकर सैक्शन आफ दी सोसाइटी को ज्यादा मौका मिलेगा । आज जो जातिवाद, लोकलिज्म और ग्रुपिज्म बढ़ा है उसका एक

कारण यह भी है कि कुछ सलेक्टेड व्यक्तियों के हाथ में सत्ता आगई है, मत देने की ताकत आ गई है और इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सम्भव हो सके तो मुल्क के हर एक प्रांत में पंचायत समिति का प्रधान सरपंचो के द्वारा नहीं चुना जाना चाहिए बल्कि पंचायतों के मेम्बरों द्वारा चुना जाना चाहिए। सरपंच अगर चुनते हैं तो वह तो थोड़े से व्यक्ति होते हैं और उनके लिए कहा जा सकता है कि खरीद लिया है अथवा डरा दिया है लेकिन अगर उनका चुनाव पंचायत के मेम्बर करते हैं तो उनकी संख्या ज्यादा होगी और उनके बारे में इस तरह के आरोप नहीं लगाये जा सकेंगे और इसको लेकर यह जो इतना बड़ा हंगामा मचा हुआ है वह न हो सकेगा।

इसी तरह से जिला परिषद् का जो प्रमुख होता है उसका चुनाव भी पंचाय समिति का प्रधान करता है। अब एक जिला परिषद् में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ८, १० या १२ आदमी होंगे। मेरी समझ में १५ तो कहीं पर न होंगे। वह जो प्रधान होते हैं वह जिला परिषद् के प्रमुख को चुनते हैं। चूंकि वह भी संख्या बहुत थोड़ी होती है इसलिए प्रधानों के बजाय वहां पर सरपंच अगर जिला परिषदों के प्रमुख का चुनाव करें तो ज्यादा वाजिब बात हो सकती है।

हम सब चाहते हैं कि पंचायत राज्य का विकास हो लेकिन पंचायत राज्य का विकास अभी नहीं हो रहा है हालांकि मुझे इस बारे में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि उनका विकास होगा। अब इसके रास्ते में सब से बड़ी रुकावट रेडटेपिज्म की है जो कि बराबर चलती रहती है और यह ऊपर से चलती है। अब यह लालफीतेशाही नीचे भी घुस गई है जिसके कि कारण हमारा गांव का आदमी बहुत परेशान हो गया है। आज हो यह रहा है कि गांव वाला पहले तहसील में दौड़ता है फिर निजामत में और उसको वही मुंशी और क्लर्क के यहां भाग भाग कर जाना पड़ता है। पंचायत समिति का एक बड़ा मुहकमा खुल गया है। वहां पर ४०–५० आदमियों का स्टाफ लगा होता है। किसान अगर कर्जा लेने अथवा तकावी के लिए दरख्वास्त देता है तो उसे उसके मिलने में बड़ी परेशानी पेश आती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर सम्भव हो सके तो आज वहां पर जो लाल फीतेशाही का दौरदौरा है उसे खत्म कर दिया जाय ताकि हमारे किसान भाई उस परेशानी से बच जायं।

आखिर में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार को इसके लिए साफ तौर से अपने अधिकारियों को निर्देश देना होगा, निर्देश तो दिया हुआ है लेकिन उनको पर्सनली यह समझाना होगा कि उन का यह कर्तव्य है कि बीकर सक्शन आफ दी सोसाइटी की मदद करे और उनको ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास करें। उनका कर्त्तव्य देश और समाज की सेवा करना है और इसके लिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारे अधिकारीगण निष्पक्ष रूप से काम करें। वे लोग निष्पक्ष रूप से तभी काम कर सकेंगे जब उन के ऊपर जो यह भूत हर समय लगा रहता है कि उनके विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया जायेगा और उनका प्रमोशन रोक दिया जायेगा अथवा उनका तबादला कर दिया जायेगा, यह भूत उनके सिर पर न रहे। इसलिए कोई ऐसी उचित व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि उन अफसरों के दिमाग पर जो यह भूत सवार है वह उतर जाये और ऐसा होने पर ठीक से काम चलेगा।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण के सिद्धान्त का कोई भी व्यक्ति जो जनतंत्र में विश्वास रखता है विरोध नहीं करेगा और वह उसका स्वागत ही करेगा। ऐसी अवस्था में इस सरकार द्वारा और इसके कहने पर और इस की सलाह पर प्रादेशक सरकारों द्वारा जो शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण करने की योजनाएं

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

बनाई गई हैं सिद्धान्त रूप में मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं । अब प्रश्न यह है कि शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण जिस शक्ल में किया जाना चाहिए क्या उस शक्ल में जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समितियां या पंचायतें पहुंच रही हैं? जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं तभी यह लगता है कि भले ही यहां दिल्ली में बैठकर मंत्री लोग और दूसरे अधिकारी लोग यह सोचते हों कि शासन विकेन्द्रीकरण कर रहा है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वह उस शक्ल में नहीं हो रहा है जिस शक्ल में कि उसे होना । चाहिए हम सब की यह इच्छा होनी चाहिए, सद्भावना होनी चाहिए कि शासन का सही मायने में विकेन्द्रीकरण हो । जिला परिषदें, पंचायत समितियां और ग्राम पंचायतें शक्तिशाली बनें क्योंकि हमारा यह विश्वास है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क कभी भी दिल्ली, लखनऊ अथवा जयपुर में बैठ कर राज्य नहीं चलाया जा सकता है । अगर देश की जनता के हित में राज्य चलाना है तो वह तो जिला परिषदों, पंचायत समितियों और ग्राम सभाओं द्वारा ही चलाया जा सकता है । उसी से जनता का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो सकता है । इसलिए यह उचित ही है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस पर बहुत ही महत्व के साथ सोचे और शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण को पूरा करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाये ।

मुझे खुशी है कि भले ही कुछ खामियां रही हों लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये गये हैं जिन से हम लोग शासन के विकेन्द्रीकरण की ओर जाते हैं । विशेषकर कुछ राज्यों में विकेन्द्रीकरण जिस शक्ल में हुआ है उससे नौकरशाही की सत्ता को कुछ धक्का लगा है । आज जनतंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में ब्रिटिश परम्परा के अनुसार जो नौकरशाही बहुत मजबूत हो गई है उसको कमजोर किया जाये । अगर उस नौकरशाही को हमें सही मायनों में जनसेवक बनाना है तो यह निहायत ही आवश्यक है कि उसे हमें कमजोर करना पड़ेगा । जब तक उसकी शक्ति को हम काटेंगे नहीं तब तक जनतंत्र सफल नहीं होगा और न ही शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो सकता है ।

मैं जानता हूं कि विकेन्द्रीकरण आज की अवस्था में कम से कम बहुत मुश्किल काम है क्योंकि हमारे देश की जनता शिक्षित और जितनी जागरूक उसे होना चाहिए वह नहीं है और इस कारण नौकरशाही इस तरह का कदम उठा सकती है जिससे जो कानून बनाने का अधिकार उसे मिला है उसको खत्म कर सकती है और आजकल यही हो रहा है । मंत्रियों का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान इधर जाना चाहिए । जो भी कानून बनता है उसमें कहीं न कहीं इस तरह की खामी रक्खी जाती है या निकालने की कोशिश की जाती है कि जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि होते हैं उन प्रतिनिधियों की ताकत कम हो जाये और जो सरकारी लोग उसमें मंत्रियों की हैसियत से सेक्रेटरी की हैसियत से और सलाहकार की हैसियत से होते हैं उनकी ताकत बढ़ जाये । अगर अपनी ताकत बढ़ाने का उन का मन्शा पूरा हो जाता है, तो फिर विकेन्द्रीकरण की सारी योजना असफल हो जाती है । पंचायत समितियां बनाई गई हैं, लेकिन क्या उन को वे अधिकार मिले हैं, या उन को वे अधिकार देने की कोशिश अधिकारियों की तरफ़ से की जा रही है, जिन्हें देना हम सिद्धान्ततः स्वीकार कर चुके हैं? ऐसा नहीं किया गया है । अगर इन संस्थाओं के अध्यक्ष–जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समिति या ग्राम सभा के प्रमुख––का चुनाव कभी भी अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से होगा, तो वह व्यक्ति जनता का सही मायने में प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकता है और न ही वह जनता के लिए काम कर सकता है । उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष का चुनाव अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किया गया है । वह अध्यक्ष कभी भी जिले का सच्चा प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकता है और न जनता की सही मायने में सेवा कर सकता है ।

इसलिए सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट होना चाहिए कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरह का कानून बने और इन संस्थाओं के सदस्य और अध्यक्ष निश्चित रूप से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से चुने जायें और उन्हें अपने क्षेत्रों में वही अधिकार प्राप्त हों, जो कि लोक-सभा और विधान सभाओं को अपने अपने क्षेत्र में प्राप्त हैं। आज दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि पंचायत-राज्य की योजना पर अमल होने के बाद हम यह देखते हैं कि लोक-सभा का सदस्य यह समझता है कि असेम्बली के सदस्य से उस की हैसियत बड़ी है, और असेम्बली और लोक-सभा के सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि जिला परिषद् के सदस्य से उन की हैसियत बड़ी है और लोक-सभा, असेम्बली और जिला परिषद् के सदस्य तीनों यह समझते हैं कि उन की हैसियत ग्राम पंचायत या पंचायत समिति के अध्यक्ष और सदस्य से बड़ी है।

श्री पहाड़िया : राजस्थान में हम यह नहीं समझते।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : इस तरह की भावना को निकालना पड़ेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विकेन्द्रीकरण में विभिन्न संस्थाओं के अधिकार-क्षेत्र अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उन सब के अधिकार एक से रहेंगे। देश के शासन में लोक-सभा, विधान सभा, जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समिति और ग्राम सभा को अलग अलग-विषय दिये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन अपने में वे पूर्णतया स्वतंत्र और प्रभुसत्ता-सम्पन्न रहें और दूसरे को उन के मामलों में दखल देने का अधिकार न हो।

जहां तक दखल देने का प्रश्न है, उस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि कोई भ्रष्टाचार या ग़बन का मामला हो, तो भी उस के निराकरण के लिए कोई पग न उठाया जाये। ग़बन तो यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार में भी होता है और उस की देख-भाल करने के लिए लोग मौजूद हैं। हमारे कानून में उसके लिए सजा निश्चित है। इन सब संस्थाओं में, चाहे वह लोक-सभा हो, चाहे पंचायत समिति इस सम्बन्ध में नियम लागू होने चाहिऐं, उस में दो राय नहीं हो सकती है। दखल न देने के सिद्धान्त का अर्थ यह है कि केन्द्र या सूबे के किसी मंत्री का यह अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह किसी जिला परिषद् के अध्यक्ष को निकाल सकता है, या यदि वह उनकी राय के खिलाफ चलेगा, तो पूरी की पूरी परिषद् को खत्म किया जा सकता है। जब तक इस प्रकार दखल देने की प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त नही किया जायेगा, तब तक इस देश में पंचायत राज्य की योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक आवश्यक विषय है कर का, पैसे का। अगर हमने अपने देश में विकेन्द्रीकरण को सफल बनाना है, तो हम अपने देश के कर के ढांचे को बदलना होगा और यह तय करना होगा कि कर की वसूली तो एक जगह हो, लेकिन उसको एक चौथाई के हिसाब से सब स्तरों पर बांट देना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि केन्द्र, राज्य, जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समिति सब कर लगा रहे हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह है कि केन्द्र को अधिक कर मिल जाता है और सीमित क्षेत्र को संस्था अर्थात् ग्राम सभा और ग्राम पंचायत आदि को कम कर मिलता है। सरकार को इस सुझाव पर विचार करना चाहिए कि यदि जिला परिषद्, पंचायत समिति और ग्राम सभा आदि संस्थाओं को सफल बनाना है, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि वे अलग से कर न लगायें, कर लगाने का उन का खुद का कोई क्षेत्र न रहे और सारे देश में कर की व्यवस्था एक स्तर पर और एक क्षेत्र में हो और उसको इस आधार पर सब में बांट दिया जाय कि केन्द्र को इतने प्रतिशत, सूबे को इतने प्रतिशत और जिला परिषद् और ग्राम सभा आदि को इतने प्रतिशत दिया जायगा। इस व्यवस्था से किसी को शिकायत नहीं रहेगी और सब को विकास का मौका मिल जायेगा। अगर वर्तमान व्यवस्था को

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

जारी रखा जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या सूबे की सरकार जिस को जितना चाहे दे, तो पक्षपात पैदा होगा । आज भी हम देखते हैं कि सूबों की सरकारें प्लानिंग कमीशन के दरवाजे पर चक्कर काटती हैं और छोटी संस्थाये अर्थात् जिला परिषदें और पंचायत समितियां केन्द्र के सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय और सूबों के विभागों के दरवाजे खटखटाती है कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए । इस प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उसूली तौर पर यह निश्चित कर दिया जाय कि सब को प्रतिशत के हिसाब से रुपया दिया जायगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी शुभ-कामना पंचायत राज की स्कीम के साथ है और मे चाहता हूं कि शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण हमारे मुल्क में सफल हो । जितना सहयोग हम से हो सकता है, वह हम देंगे । लेकिन यह योजना तभी सफल हो सकती है, जब केन्द्र और राज्यों में इस बारे एक सेन्स आफ़ मिशन हो । सरकारी अधिकारियों के द्वारा मिशन की वह भावना नहीं पैदा हो सकती । उस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि मंत्रियों का ध्यान उस ओर जावे ।

Shri Kalika Singh: Panchayats have been established in almost all the States of India in accordance with the directive principles laid down in the Constitution. Article 40 states:

> "The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

So, before entering into a discussion of panchayats and their powers, we have to understand this article which lays down the policy that the Government should follow in the establishment of panchayat raj. An important expression there is "as units of self-government".

Self-government has got different meanings in different countries. The British Government often describes its colonies as self-governing colonies. Sometimes we describe self-government as independence itself. So, before laying down that policy, we have to see what self-government really means. If we go to a period prior to the Constitution, we find that India demanded self-government from the United Kingdom, by which it means home rule and complete rule. Although it may not be independence as such, it meant self-rule, and the meaning that phrase carries has to be given to panchayat raj. Therefore, we have to be very clear about this that the panchayats are not an extension of the departments of the Government, either of the Centre or of the State, but that they are units of self-government, and have to be looked upon as such.

In the October issue of *Kurukshetra* I came across an article by one Shri K. S. V. Raman. I do not know whether he is an official or a public man.

He says:

> "A much more disconcerting feature is the attempt to vest the non-official President with considerable power and bureaucratic halo. The Panchayat Samiti President is being built up as a more important man than the B.D.O. and the President of the District Council as more important than the District Officer. Nothing can be more stupid."

I think the officer who wrote this article should have used some other expression because persons who have a contrary view could just express their feelings. The Prime Minister himself is of the opinion that these panchayats have to be just seen really as units of self-government

and they should be endowed with such power and authority that they would not be seen as working and functioning under some authority. So, if the writer of that articles means that the panchayats have to function under the District Magistrate at the district level and under the B.D.O. at the block level, then, that is not the meaning and scope of self-government as used in the Constitution.

Therefore, I am of the view that if the Presidents have been elected, they should have power. In my own State of U.P. the Bill was first introduced keeping the District Magistrate as the President of the District Council. Later on, that Bill was withdrawn. After much controversy it was decided by the Assembly that the President should be a non-official. And, non-official Presidents have been elected throughout the whole of U.P. except in one or two. But, in all the districts the elected non-official Presidents are functioning. To say that it is something wrong would be stupid. The sentence in that article is—

> "The Panchayat Samiti President is being built up as a more important man than the B.D.O."

I think the article is a criticism of the policy of Government which is being carried on at present. I am very sorry that such a thing was written by an officer connected with the Panchayat Raj organisation.

We really look upon the Presidents of District Councils as persons who are at the head of self-government, in the district. The Presidents elected by Block Samitis are important persons and they must carry weight and they must have full powers and functions that are allotted to them under the Panchayat Raj Acts of the various States and there should be no interference by the authorities, whoever they may be, whether at the Block level or at the District level.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will just say one thing. The discussion will be continued next day and I shall try to exhaust all the names I have got. Therefore, hon. Members need not be impatient.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Thank you, Sir.

Shri Kalika Singh: Some of my friends expressed their opinions about the uanimity in elections. They said that as far as possible we should have unanimity in elections. I am not of that view. The District Magistrates have advertised this fact that in their districts more than 60 to 70 per cent of the panches or pradhans were elected unanimously. That is not quite proper because when some authority just visits the village and gives the impression that the policy of Government is to have unanimous elections, it is always the good person who retires and it is always the obstinate person who just wins in the unanimous election. He comes unopposed because all the good persons retire. Therefore, Government should not make it a matter of policy to ask the District Magistrates to see that the elections in the districts are held in such a way that unanimity is achieved. I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Madhok when he says that there should be unanimous elections because in unanimous elections the good persons never come up. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kalika Singh thinks that obstinacy and goodness are against each other.

Shri Kalika Singh: One point more and I wil conclude. We have based all our programmes for rural reconstruction and agricultural production on Community Development Blocks. When these institutions come into being we have just to see that

[Shri Kalika Singh]

these community development programmes are all carried out not through the officers but through the panchayat organisation. For that the panchayat organisation should be given full powers so that we may really have the panchayat raj which was contemplated by Mahatma.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to say that whatever I say is not based on my personal experiene in my State for we have not as yet introduced this. But whatever I say is based on the study of the information about the working of the Acts in the two States of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to refer first to the seeming confusion that prevails that the panchayats proposed in the Panchayat Raj Acts is the same as the panchayat raj we had in our India of the past. The village panchayats of those days were self-sufficient and autonomous. The leaders who were elected as panchayatdars were men of status who commanded the respect and regard of the people and to whom the people went for consultation on their personal affairs even just as the parishoners go to parish priests to make confessions. The panchayatdars acted on their own. They were not directed by any authority from outside; and whatever decisions they took or whatever advice they gave was based upon the customs, traditions and the way of life of the village.

Now, the Panchayat as is conceived by the Act in the villages is no more self-sufficient; it is not autonomous; it is an appendage to a larger State. The panchayatdars who are elected are very often representatives of political parties that have definite and clear-cut ideologies with the result that they look more to party interests and party programmes rather than to the interests of the village from a larger sense. The panchayatdars have to act under directions they receive from the higher authorities and have very little of independence. I am not suggesting that it is possible or desirable to rehabilitate the old panchayat and to bring back the old panchayat into vogue. The passage of time and changes in the conditions of life have brought about the change in the institution. But it may be possible to salvage the past and to effect a compromise between the old and the new paticularly in respect of retaining the initiative, independence and responsibility in the villages.

Let me probe into the reports that I have about the working of the Act in the States, particularly in Rajasthan. It may reveal some of the merits in the Act and also some of the defects and deficiencies of the working of the Act. It certainly seems to have evoked considerable interest and enthusiasm as is exhibited from the elections to those panchayats. There has been an increase in the last one year in Rajasthan, I understand, from 3,000 sarpanches to 7,000 and the number panches has risen to 80,000 to 90,000. This is certainly a very big number and they seem to be taking interest in the constructive work of the village and have a close watch on the projects in the village. They seem to move faster also and to reduce the expenses. The interest and enthusiasm is very valuable but how long can they last? That will depend upon careful guidance and the maintenance of purity in public life in the villages. If public life in the village is allowed to drift naturally the best elements in the village will recede and politics in the village will be in the hands of undesirables, something about which we should be warned and we should be very careful. I also understand that as a result of the interest taken by the panchayatdars there is lowering of corruption at the lower strata. That also is a valuable gain.

Now, looking to the debit side, there is also much to say. Co-operation between the official and the non-official has been a problem in the block. This Act was partly devised,

I believe, in order to get over that difficulty that is in the block. The block is a very useful institution in so far as it is flexible and there is freedom. The main difficulty is the number of officials and also the unproductive expenses. The new Act has tried to mend some of these defects and tried to bring in a greater co-operation between the official and the non-official. From the operation of the Act in Rajasthan, that does not seem to have been achieved so far because the pramukh and the pradhan do not seem to get along together very well. What exactly is to be done in order to bring about that, I do not know but much of the work will probably depend upon training and the careful guidance that is given in the working of the Act. From that point of view, I should think that the Act is a failure.

Another objective of the Act is to lay the foundations of decentralised democracy. From that point of view also, I am afraid that the Act is a partial failure because of the fact that there is no genuine transfer of responsibility or power to the people. The villagers are not given the responsibility nor are they given the resources or even power to tax the people. Always giving gifts or grants from the Government is not a very satisfactory method of approach. I shall come to this a little later.

Another fact that is to be observed in the working of the Act is the level of discussion at the meetings of the panchayat and also at the meeting of the panchayat samitis. It appears that much of the time is taken up in the discussion of the appointments and transfers. By careful guidance at these meetings, it may be possible to overcome them. The panchayats seem to work with standing committees and their decisions do not seem to be very fair and I know that the Governor had to pass an Ordinance somewhere in November 1960 giving the Governor the power to review and revise the decision of the standing committee. All these show that there is no proper guidance of the panchayats, that there is no proper training of these panchayatdars. That is something which has to be attended to.

When we talk of training, I do not mean holding classes or holding camps. I mean that the real training to the panchayatdars is given by the transfer of real power into the hands of the people which the Act has not done. I have three suggestions to make in this connection in order to improve the calibre of the Members and the calibre of the whole administration. Villagers must be provided with greater amenities, so that there may be less of exodus of the intelligent and well-trained people from the village to the cities. My second suggestion is that intensive training should be given to the panchayatdars in a decentralised democracy. The third suggestion that I would like to make is that as far as possible every effort should be made in this direction to bring into panchayats the senior politicians with a reputation for integrity and with a sense of dedication. It is very easily said than done. How that can be achieved, I do not know but I would like Government to give its attention to these suggestions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy-Speaker some of the hon. Members who participated in this debate referred to our old traditions and the glorious past and in that context referred to the panchayats as the present panchayat-raj is just an extension of it. I think the first thing is to disabuse our minds about this affair. The panchayats of the old were entirely in a different background with entirely different purpose and entirely different structure and there can be absolutely no comparison. We will be only confused if we just project our ideas from the panchayats of the old age. In the first instance, apart from the purpose and the traditions of the past in which they were rooted, one important factor which we must have to take note of is that those panchayats in those villages were

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absolutely isolated sovereign republics, while now, the Panchayat Raj of our conception has a link from the village to the block or the panchayat samiti and then to the Zila Parishad and to the legislature and higher up right to Parliament. We have now got almost a five-tier system. Let us understand very clearly that the panchayats which are now under formation—some of them have been formed—are just the other three links which were missing so far, and we now take them from the root to the peak.

When I mention this, it must be clearly realised that those panchayat institutions cannot be kept out of politics. It is all a make-believe, a self-deception, to say that the panchayat institutions will have to be kept out of politics. It is just deceiving one's own self. It is absolutely impossible to keep them out of politics.

We had a meeting at the Institute of Public Administration where 20 or 25 select members who had given a certain thought to this matter, including Shri Jai Prakash Narayan, were present to discuss this matter. With the solitary exception of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan, everyone had to confess and admit—not only that, but to say—that there was absolutely nothing wrong about politics getting into the panchayats; it is no use talking about it. My hon. friend, the Minister of Community Development, has himself been hearing these views for a long time, and I have been telling him that at least on this point there is no agreement between us. I will just ask him a question: whether it is not a fact—it was in the newspapers—that immediately when he had said that he was contesting the parliamentary election from a particular constituency, eight panchayat samiti chairmen or Pradhans wrote to him a letter. How were they interested in politics? One of them was a man who had nothing to do with politics and that place, a friend who was much above everything, a friend who has been talking that politics should be kept out of this. Is it not a fact that all of them wrote about it?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Not as chairman of the panchayat body, but in his individual capacity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am mentioning only those eight persons. The content of that letter also, as it appeared in the papers, indicated their interest in politics. Let us, who are in politics, be absolutely honest. We have to think of all those matters. It is absolutely impossible to think of these panchayats and the panchayat samitis and the Zila Parishad if we say that we have to keep them out of politics. How can we? These are the people who have their roots there, who will influence politics, who will influence the elections to the legislatures and to Parliament. So, let us be honest.

I will put another question, and that is, how many of the Pradhans are contesting the elections for the Assemblies and the Parliament. How many of them were running about when the Congress tickets were being distributed even though they were not interested, taking this side or that side? So, let us disabuse our minds of certain things and face realities. I think there is absolutely nothing wrong. We have to think how we have to develop these traditions and what we have to do in this matter.

The first thing that we should do is to disabuse our minds about certain things, and then let us know what is the Panchayat Raj of our conception. I think there is a lot of confusion even at the Governmental level. It is my feeling so far that even the hon. Minister thinks one way and the Planning Commission thinks the other way. I have got here the Five Year Plan. It has discussed the community development and the Panchayat Raj. Their conception of the Panchayat Raj is that it is not the administrative unit

at different levels. Let us, first of all, be clear whether these Panchayat Raj institutions, or the panchayats at the village level, and the samiti at the block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level are administrations or governments with their limited powers at these particular levels or not. Let us be clear in our minds, so that we can proceed to devise ways and procedures for it. If my hon. friend, the Minister, feels that these are governments at these particular levels, then the whole conception will change; and we should know whether the Planning Commission or the National Development Council accepts it. We have to think as to whether what we are doing is correct or not. At present there is a complete hotchpotch.

We have got at present the most comprehensive and enlightening report from one of the States, namely, Maharashtra, where three Ministers and two seniormost officers of that Government sat together and discussed the whole matter threadbare. They have produced a report and it is on the anvil, and the Legislative Assembly will possibly take it up this session or later. We have first to clear our minds as to what is the conception of the Panchayat Raj; I feel that the system of Panchayat Raj should represent certain Governmental units at particular levels.

I am now talking of the general questions of importance. The next important point is that we must find a place for this in the statute and in our Constitution, as we have a place for the Central Government and for Parliament, as we have a place for the State Governments and the legislatures. So, certain broad facts and principles as to how the administration of this country is to be carried on, how the development of this country is to be proceeded with and what are going to be the new institutions and agencies, have to be considered. This House must discuss it for two or three days, namely, what is going to be the structure, what is going to be the organisation, what is going to be the set-up, and then, and then alone, we will come to certain conclusions. Whatever decisions we come to must find a place in the Constitution. That is the first important point which I wish to make.

This motion, as it stands, talks about the ways in which the Panchayat Raj has functioned. It has functioned in different manners at different places in different States. It is absolutely impossible to take a complete picture of the Panchayat Raj because it has not even been formed in most of the States. It has been formed in a very diluted manner in certain States. It is only in two or three States that it has been formed and there too the whole constitution and the structure is entirely different from each other. But certain problems have been thrown up all the same, of which the House should take a full note, so that it may be of the some use and guide to us.

I have not the least hesitation in saying that all sections of opinion, whether in this House or outside this House, right from Shri Jai Prakash Narayan on the one hand and Vinobhaji on the other,—all Members of all parties in this House—have welcomed this democratic decentralisation or Panchayat Raj. I do not know of anybody who has not welcomed this idea. But what shape is to be given to this idea is yet in the formation. I do not mind it; such important matters have got to come through a process of thinking and some procedure evolved. A lot of thinking has been given to this matter, and we have before us, the hon. Minister who will tell us what the different States are thinking and how and what legislation they are bringing about,—whether there should be the three-tier system, whether the Zila Parishad has to be invested with certain powers, etc.

I wish to warn the hon. Minister of one thing. We have of course done quite a considerable lot through this democratic decentralisation, but we

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have also created a considerable amount of difficulties. Some of the worst types of diarchy are developing at the different stages and levels. We have a certain experience of diarchy functioning here. There is a very sinister type of diarchy which is at the present moment working in various States. We must break this. Instead of promoting our developmental activities, this will be a very big clog in the machinery.

We start from the Panches. At the panchayat level, these people feel completely blocked. They have got very little power and very little resources and we have thrown on them all the responsibility. How can you enthuse those people? As a matter of fact, this Panchayat Raj has been born out of the inevitability of circumstances. I do not give that credit to Shri Dey. Shri Dey was wanting to do certain things, certain multipurpose developmental things. He faced from one failure to another and this Panchayat Raj was born out of those experiments and those utter necessities to make a massive effort at socio-economic regeneration of this country.

We gave thought to this socio-economic regeneration of the country and this Panchayat Raj was thought to be the best instrument through which it could be done and through which we thought we will be able to enthuse the masses, to give responsibility to them, and to give initiative and imagination to them to do all the various sorts of things. Until and unless the masses of the country are energised and made to feel interested, nothing will happen. It is obvious that not an army of officers can do it.

My friend, who initiated the discussion made a comparison about the Panchayat Raj here and the communes in China. There is a world of difference between them; there is difference between democracy and dictatorship, but they also felt that if a vast country like China where 60 crores of people are to be looked after, if something has to be done to meet the situation and tackle the food problem, there was no other alternative but to bring in the masses in the field and to make them work, whether under a military discipline or any other discipline. We also feel that the same thing must be done in this country and the masses must be energised and made to work. Our method is entirely different. It is the democratic method. We want to go through elections and voluntariness. We want to make the people feel it and do it themselves. That is the main purpose.

We want to bring about socio-economic develoopment. It is in that sense that the Prime Minister, whenever he refers to decentralisation and Panchayat Raj, says it is a great revolution that is being brought about. I entirely agree with him. But if you fetter this revolution by so many checks, this revolution will take a very different shape. It will have to smash the barriers we are putting. Right from the panchayat level to the panchayat samiti and to the zila parishad, there are a hundred barriers. These have got to be broken through.

A reference was made to the unanimous election. I am absolutely opposed to this phobia of unanimous elections. It is all wishful thinking. We all wish that there should be unanimity. But if democracy is to function, if you accept the premise with which I started, then there will have to be elections in all the villages. There is the least doubt about it. I am very clear in my mind about it, because what happened in Rajasthan was, only in those places where the areas were most backward, there have been unanimous elections. Where there was an over-riding person who had certain powers of coercion or who could not be defied, this unanimous election took place. I would very much want unanimous elections if they are enlightened. Enlightened unanimous elections are most welcome. But unanimous elections born out of ignorance or coercion can never be

welcome. In the present context, I do not visualise anything else. Therefore, let us be very clear in our mind. I do not wish that the Minister takes certain steps and gives encouragement in the wrong direction.

I also wish to inform the Minister that even with the present limited powers which he is giving, the panchayat samitis and zila parishads are drowned in paper work. I do not know how many circulars and letters come from the Central Government or the State Government and from a hundred and one officers. There is nobody to attend to them. They think they have done this or that, they have celebrated this week or that week. Nobody finds the time to read and understand it. Therefore, we have got to take a complete note of it as to how these have got to be reorganised.

There are various points which I wanted to refer. I wish to make it known on the floor of the House that I entirely agree with what Shri Tangamani said, that elections for panchayat samitis have been under coercion, that certain sarpanches have been huddled into a certain place and released only on the day of the election. I know something much worse has happened. Some of them have been taken away. I know any number of instances where this has happened. What is the root cause of this? The reason is, the electoral college is very limited. The panchayat samiti pradhan is elected only by sarpanches. My friend suggested that it would be much better if he was elected by all the panches put together. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to that view.

My feeling is the election of pradhan should take place simultaneously with the election of sarpanches. The entire electorate should go to the polls and the pradhan should be elected on that basis. Just as we are holding the elections to the Parliament and the Assemblies together, these people may elect the sarpanches and at the same time cast a vote for the pradhan. This will achieve a great purpose. Then the elections would be on a much broader line. There will be no coercion and no trouble which we have experienced. It has also permitted reactionary elements to come up, because in a limited place, they have their stronghold and they do it.

There are very many important points which must be taken note of, because Panchayat Raj is having its impact at all the various levels on the vast masses of the people. It would be much better if sometime is allotted to take full note of it. My friend referred to a very important point about the relationship between panchayats and cooperatives, what is the role to be given to the panchayats and to the cooperatives. My friend appointed a working group of which I happened to be a member. We have gone into the whole question and made certain recommendations. It would be much better if we discuss all these various points, because they are of such great importance to the masses in general.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ch. Ranbir Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has the time been extended for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. All those who expressed their desire to speak will be accommodated. I have got these names: Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Guha, Shri Panigrahi, Shri Narasimhan, Shri H. C. Sharma, Shri Padam Dev and Shri Raghunath Singh. We will adjourn at 5 o'clock and the discussion will be continued on Monday.

17 hrs.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर कई दोस्तों ने इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये कि पंचायतों को और पंचायती राज को किस ढंग से चालू किया जाय। कइयों को, खासतौर पर श्री तंगामणि को, यह गिला है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को पंचायतदारों से क्यों इन्ट्रोड्यूस कराया गया। वे समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री

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कोई भूत हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि अगले चुनाव का डर उनको उस तरफ ले जा रहा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान के ही नहीं, दुनिया के सब से बड़े इन्सान हैं। अगर उनको लोगों से इन्ट्रोड्यूस कराया जाय, तो हर एक आदमी उसका स्वागत करेगा और उनको भी करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखें।

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 27, 1961/Agrahayana 6, 1883 (Saka).

[*Saturday, November 25, 1961/Agrahayana 4, 1883 (Saka)*]

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253	Heart foundation	1164–65
254	Siliguri Rail Mishap	1165–67
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256	Ghaggar floods in Rajasthan	1170–72
257	Committee on Consumers' Cooperatives	1172–74
258	National Cholera Eradication Scheme	1174–77
259	Teleprinter factory	1177–79
260	International Seed Year	1179–81
262	Murder of Railway Guard on Bombay-Poona line	1181–83
263	Dismissal of Railway employees	1183–86
264	Gandak project	1187–88
268	Bogie derailment near Broach	1188–89
269	Broad gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet	1189–90
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261	Export of Locomotives and coaches	1192–93
265	Rules regarding loading and unloading of wagons	1193
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271	Operational profit of Air-India International	1195–96
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285	Package programme	1204–05
286	Agricultural colleges	1205–06
287	Geneva Sugar Conference	1206
288	Surplus aircrafts with I.A.C.	1207
289	Murder of Pandit Misra in Howrah-Nagpur train	1207–08
290	Shifting of D.V.C. headquarters	1208
291	P. & T. Training Centre	1208–09
292	Taxes on motor vehicles in India	1209–10
293	Allocation for Railway lines	1210
294	Indian Merchant Navy	1210–11
295	C.H.S. Scheme	1211
296	Mechanised Farm	1211–12
297	Transport facilities to move iron ore to Paradip Port	1212
298	New Railway lines during Third Plan	1212–13
299	Price of sugar in West Bengal	1213–14
300	Concessional freight rates	1214–15
301	Buzzing of A.I.I. plane by Pakistan Air Force Jet	1215–16
302	Train accident at Kosgi	1216
303	Super grid for power supply in Southern States	1216–17

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465	Rural electrification in Himachal Pradesh	1220
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489	Central Fertilizer Pool	1232–33
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507	Traffic Bottleneck at Jamuna bridge, Delhi	1246–47
508	Irrigation revenues of D.V.C.	1247
509	Production prices of foodgrains and other agricultural products	1247–48
510	Sambalpur–Titlagarh Railway line	1248
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512	Fare on Fatehpur-Churu line	1250
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546	Kalyanpur station	1275–76
547	Accommodation for Class IV at Bhimsen Junction	1276
548	T. B. Hospital at Kanpur	1276–77
549	New Singalling system	1277
550	Bridge over Brahmaputra	1278
551	Manash River Project in Assam	1278–79
552	A.S.Ms. on various divisions	1279
553	Accidents on Railways	1279—81
554	Box type wagons	1281
555	Production of cotton	1281
556	Recongition of All-India Posts and Telegraphs Employees Welfare Association.	1281–82
557	Supply of railway sleepers	1282
558	Rajasthan Feeder	1283
559	Co-operative Farming Societies	1283–84
560	Over-bridges at Railway crossings in Delhi	1284–85
561	Change in timings of shuttle train in Delhi	1285
562	Temporary employees of Irrigation and Power Ministry	1285–86
563	Brajyatra in Braj	1286–87
564	Use of furance oil in lieu of coal	1287

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
565	Telephones	1287–88
566	Leprosy control	1288—91
567	Transport Development Council	1291
568	Photos of catering contractors at the stalls	1291–92
569	Air strip at Konarak	1292
570	Telephone Industries, Bangalore	1292–93
571	Haridas Pur—Marsa Ghai road in Orissa	1293–94
572	Rail line from Daitary Mines to Paradip Port	1294
573	Night Air Mail Service	1294–95
574	Payment of compensation to victims of railway accidents	1295
575	Import of foodgrains	1295–96
576	Prices and stocks of rice in the country	1296–97
577	Prices and stocks of wheat in country	1297
578	Milk factory in Punjab	1297–98
579	Radio, Telephone link with Bombay-Delhi-Chandigarh	1298
580	Robberies in trains	1298–99
581	Electrification of railways	1299
582	Fruit tinning factory in Ferozepore	1299
583	Post and Telegraph Office in Moti Bagh-2, New Delhi	1299–1300
584	Manhandling of a Ticket Collector by railway Magistrate	1300
585	Irrigation works in Tripura	1301
586	Sugar factories in Maharashtra	1301–02
587	Cancer	1302
588	Railway problems in Southern Districts of Madras	1302–03
589	Rail wagons for movement of rice	1303–04
590	Transport arrangements for Congress Session at Patna	1304–05
591	American wheat	1305
592	Sleeper coach in Bombay-Nagpur Express	1305–06
593	African Horse sickness in Madhya Pradesh	1306–07
594	Dhanamandal station	1307
595	Dam near Krishna river bridge	1307–08
596	Tube-well Scheme in Mysore State	1308
597	Panchayat Elections	1308–09

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 1313—18

Shri Indrajit Gupta called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the difficulties faced by the jute growers of Orissa and West Bengal owing to the fall in prices of raw jute in the Calcutta market below Rs. 30 per maund and immediate need for commencing price-support operations.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 1318—20

(1) A copy each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I	Fourteenth Session, 1961.
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII.	Thirteenth Session, 1961.
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX	Twelfth Session, 1960.
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.	Eleventh Session, 1960.
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII.	Tenth Session, 1960.
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.	Ninth Session, 1959.
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXI.	Eighth Session, 1959.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 :—

(i) The Delhi Development (Betterment Charge Arbitration) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1111 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 2226 dated the 16th September, 1961.

(3) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/34/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th September, 1961 making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(4) A copy of the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1304 dated the 28th October, 1961, under section 14A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, along with an explanatory note.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 1325

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P.S. Deshmukh) moved for election of two members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as members of the Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee. The motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . . 1325—65

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961 concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

MOTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . . 1365—1442

Shri Tangamani moved the motion *re.* working of Panchayat Raj. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 6, 1883 (*SAKA*)—

Further discussion on the motion *re.* working of Panchayat Raj. Consideration of Resolution *re.* Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961 and consideration and passing of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill, 1961.

GIPND—LS II—1429 (Ai) LSD—4-12-61—900.